Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

March 20, 1961

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UNION CARBIDE

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 179 No. 12 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. March 20, 1961

OOKER'S NEW TOP MAN: F. Leonard ryant, elected president of Hooker Chemical orporation, New York, succeeding Thomas Moffitt who becomes board chairman and hief executive officer. Thomas F. Willers succeeds Mr. Bryant as executive vice-president f Hooker.

Chemical Growth in the Sixties Seen at Rate of 5 Percent a Year, Vs. 3 Percent for US Economy

Chemical sales should rise by 5 percent a year during the sixties, against a background of overall growth of 3 percent a year in the US economy. Further, markets abroad will continue to increase in total volume in relation to total chemical sales. These are the predictions of Wesley R. Koster, acting director of the chemical and rubber division of Business & Defense Services Administration.

Mr. Koster told the annual meeting of the Commercial Chemical Development Association last week in New York that "decisions to export or make abroad will be more frequent" among US chemical producers in the next decade.

Speaking as part of a six-member panel discussion on "Key Corporate Interests as Applied to the Chemical Industry," Mr. Koster keynoted the interest of US chemical producers in overseas markets.

Chemical Export Mix: 1960

Plastics, Specialties	33.0 percent
Industrial Chemicals	20.0 percent
Medicinals	17.0 percent
Coal Chemicals	10.0 percent
Fertilizers	8.0 percent
Pigments, Paints	7.0 percent
Toilet Preparations	1.6 percent
Explosives	1.0 percent
Other	2.4 percent
Total	100.0 percent

The BDSA chief believes that while chemical exports will rise during the next several years, product mixes are due for a change. Citing drugs as an example, he points out that where a few years ago, finished drugs were exported in many cases, overseas demand now calls for intermediates to make the same drugs in overseas plants.

Industrial nations will continue to be our largest customers, he points out. Here again, trade blocs such as the European Common Market and the European Free Trade Association will come into play.

But he feels that chemical exports will not be affected in volume by such groups as EFTA and ECM—only in character.

As to the Communist nations, Mr. Koster

—*Continued on page 64*

SHAWINIGAN RESINS PRESIDENT: W. Roy Elliot, elected president and general manager of Shawinigan Resins Corporation, Springfield, Mass., succeeding Robert K. Mueller who becomes board chairman.

Additive Makers Ask: How About Extensions?

Food additive producers, assured by Food & Drug Administration that their products will not be seized even though they may now be in technical violation of the law, are eager for some advice. What they are waiting for is to hear about the procedures to be followed in gaining time extensions so that they may prove out the safety of their products.

An announcement of the requirements and the routine to be followed will be made by the agency this week.

The path was nearly cleared for FDA to legalize the informal suspension en-

—*Continued on page 55*

Chemical Prices: Decreases Likely To Mark Decade

It's more than likely that dropping prices will epitomize the chemical market in the sixties. While expansion in volume is expected to be more than satisfactory, the cost-price squeeze will be an ever-present spectre—if not a hulking reality.

This is the theme developed before the Commercial Chemical Development Association last week by a six-member panel which discussed the future for plastics, fertilizers, synthetic fibers, pharmaceuticals, pesticides, coal chemicals and aromatic intermediates.

Typical comments on the cost-price challenge:

- Victor Longstreet, Schering Corporation—"In short, we must do a lot better job for a lot less money."
- Harry Pfann, Pittsburgh Chemical Company—"I suggest the possibility of dual pricing between petroleum and coal-tar benzene and naphthalene when these materials come into freer supply."
- Charles M. Blair, Union Carbide Corporation—"There will be an imbalance in polyvinyl chloride at least till 1965, compounded by weakness in monomer."
- Edward T. Powers, Chemstrand Corporation—"A lot more fiber capacity than demand will lead to competitive conditions."

The Farm Chemicals Outlook

Running somewhat contrary to the general trend were two panelists, Emanuel Heinberg of International Minerals & Chemical Corporation and Wayne R. Yoder of American Cyanamid Company. Both men dealt with agricultural chemicals.

In 1961, Mr. Heinberg maintains, fertilizer business in the US could rise as much as 12 percent over 1960. He forecasts that higher cash farm receipts, prices to farmers and farm bank deposits will enable heavier purchases of fertilizers.

Mr. Yoder, stressing the need for greater pest control efforts, points out that pesticide business in 1960 amounted to $290 million. Crop loss from pests at the same time was $9 billion.

The fight to close this "pest control gap" will account for continually increasing sales during the sixties, he believes.

Mr. Heinberg predicts that 1961 will see more than 8 million tons of fertilizer (in terms of N, P_2O_5, and K_2O) sold in the US as against about 7.5 million tons in 1960.

Fertilizer prices will remain constant, he believes, because fertilizer is one of the most efficient input factors a farmer can use. Further, the uptrend in consumption should continue unabated all through the sixties.

He stresses the fact that the US market

—*Continued on page 35*

Methylamine Output Jacked Up by duPont

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. has turned another tap at its Belle, W. Va., works, more than doubling its capacity for methylamines and methylamine derivatives.

Concurrently, the price of dimethylacetamide (DMAC) has been reduced by more than 30 percent to reflect the economies emerging from large-scale production. DuPont's new bulk price for DMAC is 50 cents a pound, down 22½ cents.

With the lower price and volume availability, duPont expects DMAC to score heavily as a chemical reactant and catalyst; a solvent for plastics, resins and gums, and as a paint remover.

The Belle plant will also produce dimethylamine (DMA), a gas used in the manufacture of missile fuels, fungicides, 2,4-D herbicides, drugs, rubber chemicals, antioxidants and solvents.

Also on the production slate is dimethylformamide (DMF), used principally for "Orlon" acrylic fibers, and as a solvent for vinyl resins, lacquers, films and printing inks.

Price trend in methylamines has been steadily downward. The current tab on DMA is 28 cents a pound, as against 85 cents in 1945. DuPont credits this to its low cost process for producing the chemicals by direct synthesis from methanol and ammonia.

Quinine in the Stockpile Brings Forth Higher Bids

Bidders have upped the prices they are willing to pay for the quinine the government has stored in the national stockpile—and the prices are above those which they offered for the material a year ago.

General Services Administration last week received three offers to buy the 1,250,508 ounces of quinine in dosage form, which the government no longer intends to keep, with the best offer being in the neighborhood of 8¼ cents an ounce. The government took no immediate action on the bids.

The offer came from a Dutch firm, N. V. Nederlandsche Combinate, which bid $221,000 for the entire lot. Other bids of lesser amounts were $145,613 from Chemical Service Corporation and $83,000 from Hexagon Lab, Inc.

Another offering of about 1,577,000 ounces in the form of hydrochloride powder is now outstanding, on which bids

—*Continued on page 65*

Thiokol Thinking of Merger: Baltimore Paint? Maybe So

A possible merger with Baltimore Paint & Chemical Company is only one of several being given active consideration by Thiokol Chemical Corporation.

This was disclosed by a spokesman for the company in the wake of a report in the New York *Times* that negotiations between the two concerns had been under way for several weeks.

Thiokol made it clear that no formal proposal had been made to the paint concern and that no decision had been reached to make such a proposal.

Other possible acquisitions—of firms in the chemical, electronic and industrial finishes fields—are being given equal consideration with the paint concern, it was indicated.

Ammonia Facility in Texas Reported Project for Grace

W. R. Grace & Co. is reportedly mulling over a 250 ton-a-day ammonia plant at Big Spring, Tex.—right next door to the refinery of its subsidiary, Cosden Petroleum Corporation.

Word in the trade is that Cosden will be the operator of the facility and Plainsman Supply Company of Plainview, Tex., will handle the distribution.

Queried by OPD, Grace would neither confirm nor deny that the project is under consideration.

Glidden Acquires Interest In West German Paint Firm

Glidden Company has acquired a one-third interest in Hermann Wulfing Wings-Lackfabrik, a West German paint manufacturing concern.

An additional one-third interest was purchased by Glidden's licensee in Sweden, AB Wilh. Becker. Cost of the transactions was not disclosed.

Wulfing, founded in 1883, is known principally for its industrial and automotive finishes. Glidden says the German company's activities will be expanded in the field of consumer paints with marketing of latex-based coatings and other Glidden and Becker products.

Wulfing will continue to operate under its present name and under its present manager.

Ultramarine Blue Plea Rejected by Tariff Commission

Tariff Commission has turned thumbs down on a plea by domestic industry for "escape clause" protection against the threat of mounting imports of ultramarine blue.

After an exhaustive investigation, the commission declares it will make no recommendation to President Kennedy for the modification or withdrawal of the concession applicable to such products.

The commission found that ultramarine blue and wash and all other blues containing ultramarine "are not being imported into the US in such increased quantities, either actural or relative to domestic production, as to cause or threaten serious injury to the domestic industry.

In arriving at its decision, the commission noted that US production in 1960 fell 16 percent below the average for 1956-60, but this was attributed to recession influences.

The commission said that a sharp increase in imports in 1955-56 was brought about by the decision of a domestic concern to abandon a condemned plant and supply its customers with imports. The quantities imported for this purpose have not been as large as this concern's previous domestic production, it was noted.

The commission's investigation also showed that:

- After an initial rise in 1955-56, the trend of imports has not risen and sales of imported materials decreased from 2.8 million pounds in 1959 to 2.2 million in 1960.
- The single domestic producer after 1955 increased its share of the total US market from 47.4 percent in 1955 to 67.5 percent in 1960.
- There has been no appreciable de-

—*Continued on page 39*

Airco Adds to Its String Of Air Separation Plants

Air Reduction Sales Company has added to its string of air separation plants across the country with two new ones in the Gulf Coast area—at Tampa, Fla., and at Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

The Air Reduction Company division last week began production of oxygen, nitrogen and argon at the Tampa installation. Made public at the same time were liquefied gas operations at Baton Rouge, which had been under way since last June.

Foreign Trade Policy Changes: Will They Be for Good or Ill?

Sweeping changes in US foreign trade policies, with a great potential for good or ill to the chemical industry, have just been recommended in a new report by the senate commerce committee. Proposed revisions getting the closest attention of chemical men this week include negotiation of trade agreements with the Communist block, greater authority for the President to effect "across-the-board" tariff reductions under the reciprocal trade agreements program, and a major overhaul of the machinery for export promotion.

The recommendations are set forth in a report prepared by the staff of the senate commerce committee culminating eighteen months of intensive study of the entire area of foreign trade of the United States.

The report—containing some 309 pages and eleven chapters—is the completed text of the summary version released by Sen. Warren Magnuson, of Washington, last January at the request of then President-elect Kennedy.

Sen. Magnuson, chairman of the committee, emphasized that the report reflects only the views of the staff which conducted the study and by no means represents a position by the commerce committee on the many controversial questions dealt with. He said that hearings may be held on the recommendations at some later date.

The study was made because of the increasing number of protests in the past several years over the effect of imports on American industry. Much of the current unemployment problem has been charged to displacement of US production with foreign manufactures in the American market.

The staff report doesn't deny that imports have worked hardships in particu-

—Continued on page 65

Swedes Claim Highest Paint Use in Europe

Sweden now lays claim to being Europe's leading consumer of paint per head of population. According to the Swedish Paint Manufacturers Association, sales in that Scandinavian country amount to 30.8 pounds per person annually.

Despite the rainy summer in 1960, which made many postpone painting projects to a later date, paint sales were considerably higher than in 1959.

Prospects for 1961 are favorable. Activity is high in the building, engineering and wood-processing industries, which are large consumers of paint, and a new agreement on the housing market augurs well for stepped-up paint sales.

Exports, Imports Down

Chemical exports dropped sharply in January to a value of $121.5 million after December's total of $140.3 million. Imports also declined, showing a loss of $3.7 million as January's value was reckoned at $27.4 million.

Containers: Dow Bids Anew for the Consumer

Consumer-minded Dow Chemical Company is making a new move in that direction. Now, the Midland, Mich., concern—long a major supplier of plastic materials—will manufacture selected types of rigid plastic containers.

In taking this step, Dow is drawing a marketing bead on two major rigid plastics areas: formed containers and blownware.

The company is installing production equipment capable of making inexpensive formed plastic containers (cottage cheese and other dairy containers and drinking cups) in its Findlay, Ohio, plant.

The facility will use processes devel-

—Continued on page 60

GAF Shipping Butenediol; First Batch Goes to Hooker

General Aniline & Film Corporation has made the first tankcar shipment of butenediol (cis 2-butene-1, 4-diol) from its Calvert City, Ky., plant. The material was moved to Hooker Chemical Corporation at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

As production of butenediol increases, it is anticipated that prices will be reduced to the 50-cents-a-pound range, GAF says. Information on product and price is available from the company's commercial development department in New York.

Ziegler Buys Up Maker Of Tall Oil Fatty Acids

G. S. Ziegler & Co., Great Neck, N. Y., has acquired the chemical division of Bell & Gossett Company for an undisclosed sum. Bell & Gossett's chemical plant covers three acres on the south side of Chicago.

No changes are contemplated with respect to plant and sales personnel. But Ziegler plans to expand the existing business, which comprises low and high rosin tall oil fractions, to include production of other fatty acids.

Present facilities are two fractionating towers, office and laboratory buildings, warehouse, tank storage, truckloading machinery and a siding on the Rock Island Railway.

The Week's Price Changes

Caffeine, Cedarleaf Oil, Greases, Sulfanilamide Advanced. Cardamom Oil, Lard, Linseed Meal, Streptomycin Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Caffeine, anhyd., 30c. per lb. (p. 57).
Hyd., 29c. per lb. (p. 51).
Cedarleaf oil, 75c. per lb. (p. 58).
Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb. (p. 53).
Copra, $7.50 per ton (p. 53).
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 53).
Refd., ¼c. per lb. (p. 53).
Greases, ¼c. per lb. (p. 53).
Lemon oil, 55c. per lb. (p. 58).
Lime oil, 50c. per lb. (p. 58).
Peanut oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 53).
Refd., ½c. per lb. (p. 53).
Sulfanilamide, 25c. per lb. (p. 51).

Prices Reduced

Cardamom oil, $2 per lb. (p. 58).
Castor oil, Braz., ¼c. per lb. (p. 53).
Cottonseed meal, $1 to $2 per ton (p. 53).
Lard, cash, 1/5c. per lb. (p. 53).
Linseed meal, $1 per ton (p. 53).
Soybean oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 53).
Streptomycin, 2c. per gram (p. 51).
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 53).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows

(100=1949 average)

Mar. 17, 1961	Mar. 10, 1961	Mar. 18, 19
111.85	111.85	110.66

Counterfeit Drug Hearings Off

Sen. Estes Kefauver has temporarily postponed hearings by his investigating committee into the problem of counterfeit drugs. They were scheduled to get under way tomorrow (March 21). Mr. Kefauver explains that Food & Drug administration, which was to have been the principal witness at the hearings, is preparing a comprehensive report based on a full-scale investigation of the counterfeit drug situation. It had been hoped that this report would be available for analysis by the Kefauver staff before the hearings began.

However, it now develops that the material will not be ready in time to permit a thorough study by the senatorial probers. Thus, Mr. Kefauver has decided to postpone the hearings. He promises that a new date will be set as soon as possible.

Fensterwald Replacing Dixon

Meanwhile, Bernard Fensterwald, jr., an attorney from Nashville, Tenn., has been named staff director of the investigating group. He fills the vacancy left by the appointment of Paul Rand Dixon as chairman of the Federal Trade Commission.

While probing the drug industry will be new to Mr. Fensterwald, he is not unfamiliar with matters of congressional interest.

Since 1959, he has been serving as chief counsel to the senate constitutional amendments subcommittee which, like the Kefauver group, is a part of the senate judiciary committee.

Prior to that, he was administrative assistant to the late Sen. Thomas C. Hennings, jr., of Missouri.

CHEMICAL SALES MANAGER: L. M. Mill named industrial chemicals sales manager the newly-reorganized derivative sales depa ment of Armour Industrial Chemical Compa Chicago. C. D. LaSusa will be sales manag of petroleum chemicals.

Cornstarch Is Not Dumped By France, Says Treasury

Treasury Department last week rejected claims that cornstarch was being imported into the US from France at less than its fair value in violation of the anti-dumping law.

Customs appraisers have been instructed by the department to resume appraising the merchandise and allow its entry into the country under normal procedure. Imports of the cornstarch in question for the first eleven months of last year had a value of $122,000.

Veterinary Firm Purchase

Whitmoyer Laboratories, Inc., Myer town, Pa., has purchased the 110-year-o Barker, Moore & Mein Company, Phil delphia. The latter company is said to one of the pioneer manufacturers of pr prietary veterinary pharmaceuticals a vitamin and mineral feed additives f poultry and livestock.

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Oral Polio Vaccine on Way

Chas. Pfizer & Co. is getting ready to market a live-virus polio vaccine in Britain and Japan, and President Kennedy is asking congress for $1 million to purchase an emergency reserve of the new vaccine.

After the long bottleneck, things are beginning to move.

Pfizer's announcement, in its annual report, also discloses that the company plans to apply to the US Public Health Service for a license to market an oral vaccine in this country.

But since Pfizer and other potential producers have been running up against technical difficulties in meeting the stiff standards set by PHS, live vaccine may well be available overseas before marketing starts here.

Dr. Albert B. Sabin, primary developer of oral live vaccine, takes a dim view of Mr. Kennedy's plan for a national stockpile. Polio epidemics in the US, says Dr. Sabin, are virtually a thing of the past.

Instead, he advocates a program of mass immunization of school children which could be achieved within a year. What's more, he believes the price placed on the oral vaccine by PHS is ten times too high. A million dollars, he thinks, should buy 30 million doses of vaccine—not 3 million, as is contemplated in the Kennedy stockpile plan.

Dr. Sabin has been working closely with Pfizer to develop a plant in Sandwich, England, for mass production of the vaccine. This plant, which is slated to supply the US as well as Britain, has already turned out laboratory quantities for sampling by the British and Japanese governments.

Also moving toward mass production is Lederle Laboratories, a division of American Cyanamid Com-

—*Continued on page 40*

OPD Reports From Europe

German Chemical Producers Fear Revaluation Is Mostly for the US

A perplexed and worried German chemical industry fears that its American competitors will be the main beneficiaries of the 4.75 percent upward revaluation of the German mark. Revaluation also frets the Dutch chemical industry, while a French government threat of lower tariffs to compensate for revaluation-caused higher import prices bothers the French, who had been expecting a breather from German competition. Chemical companies are among Germany's most export-minded groups and as a whole 26 percent of 1960 industry sales were in the export market.

CHEMICAL SALES MANAGER: C. J. Bown, named general manager of industrial chemical sales for Collier Carbon & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles.

But for some companies, especially the big three IG Farben successors (Farbenfabriken Bayer, Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik and Farbwerke Hoechst), the proportion of sales in exports runs from about one-third to well above 40 percent. And for many chemical specialties producers, exports account for 50 percent or more of sales.

Automatic Increase Ahead

Now, all these companies face an automatic increase in export prices of about 5 percent due to revaluation at a time when the world market in chemicals is achieving new heights of price competitiveness. Big French and British companies, in contrast, hope to expand their export sales at the expense of German firms.

But the possibility of increased Ameri-

—*Continued on page 63*

Swift Epoxidation Facility Getting Big Capacity Boost

Swift & Co. has started construction on a major addition to its epoxidation plant at Hammond, Ind.

The new unit, located adjacent to existing facilities for propane processing and esterification, will go into operation early in 1961, adding 8 million pounds annually to epoxidation capacity.

With addition of the new unit, Swift will be able to offer industry a complete line of high oxirane epoxidized oils and fatty esters, the company says. It is expected that high purity esters with a low byproduct content will be offered to industry shortly after the unit goes into operation.

Swift also expects that the availability of high-purity epoxides on a commercial basis will open up applications where presently available epoxidized oils and esters have not proved suitable.

Potash Mining Makes Its Entrance in Utah

Potash mining has finally come to Utah. Introducing the new industry, Department of the Interior revealed last week, is Texas Gulf Sulphur Company, which has just started construction work on a new potash plant south of Moab.

Approximately 9,450 acres of public land have been withdrawn from oil and gas leasing by the department to protect the high grade potash deposits.

Utah state officials have cooperated in

—*Continued on page 42*

Chemical Men Hit the Liberals Who Attempt to Give Washington Control Over Water Pollution

The chemical industry, used to dealing with problems of water pollution on local or state levels, is opening fire on a threatening movement by the liberals in congress—a movement to convert this matter into one of national significance, capable of solution only by centralized government in Washington. While granting that there is a federal interest in the pollution question, chemical producers are convinced that it is a limited one and should be kept that way by congress.

The industry's viewpoint on the question was outlined in detail to the house public works committee last week by O. C. Thompson, chairman of the water pollution abatement committee of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association at hearings on the Blatnik water pollution bill, HR 4036.

Here's the Industry's Position

Summarized, the position of the industry is this:

- It strongly favors control of water pollution by state and regional agencies with adequate enforcement powers, and with proper technical and financial support from both state and federal sources.
- It feels that the federal government should seek to regulate water pollution only where more than one state is affected, and that state and regional authorities should be consulted at each stage of the proceedings. No order should be issued or suit for abatement filed by federal authorities unless at least one of the affected states concurs.
- It does not object to a moderate increase in federal grants for local water pollution control programs if congress feels that such grants are a necessary aid to local pollution control efforts.
- It can see no advantage to proposals to place the federal program in a new division in the Department of Health, Education & Welfare, or to provide for enforcement through the issuance of administrative orders rather than through court process.
- Extension of federal enforcement to all "navigable waters" would only create a third layer of overlapping jurisdiction to situations already covered by state and regional regulation, and would downgrade and discourage local efforts to deal with the problem.

The chemical industry, which probably has more at stake in the controversy than any other industry group, is not alone in its fears and opposition to the Blatnik bill.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in a separate statement, strongly supported the views expressed by Mr. Thompson and urged an extension of the termination date of the present law with a few minor changes.

HR 4036, introduced by Rep. John A. Blatnik of Minnesota, father of the original water pollution law, proposes changes in the law in these material respects:

- Increases annual federal grants for local abatement projects from $50 million to $125 million and raises the ceiling on

—*Continued on page 65*

ASS'T GENERAL MANAGER: James W. Kettle, financial vice-president of Stauffer Chemical Company, who on April 1 becomes assistant general manager of its Victor Chemical Works Division in Chicago.

India Is Getting Started On Petrochemical Industry

India has made a start on a petrochemical industry. Three licenses—two to Duncan Brothers and one to P. J. B. Industries—have been issued to set up chemical plants based on use of natural gas from the Assam oilfields.

Duncan Brothers will produce polyethylene and synthetic rubber, while P. J. B. Industries will go in for the production of carbon black.

Duncan has entered into a collaborative arrangement with Phillips Petroleum Company, while P. J. B. Industries will secure technical know-how from Continental Carbon Company.

Hercules Sees Gold In Finnish Paper Mart

Hercules Powder Company means to have a plant ready by the first quarter of 1962 to supply the chemicals needed by Finnish paper makers for a drive to increase their share of the world market.

Hercules has already formed a new company for the job, OY Hercofinn AB, and will start plant construction at Tampere—in the heart of Finland's paper making region—during the second quarter of this year.

Included on the construction slate are plant offices, a laboratory, a maintenance shop, a steam power plant and processing equipment capable of producing "Pexol" rosin size, resin emulsions and defoaming agents.

Meanwhile, chemicals turned out by the parent company and associated companies in Europe will be available to Fin-

—*Continued on page 35*

Sunray Weighs Second Unit To Make Styrene Monomer

Sunray Mid-Continent Oil Company has confirmed reports that it is contemplating a new styrene monomer plant at Tulsa, Okla.

A spokesman for Sunray could not confirm published reports that the proposed plant would be similar to the company's 60-million-pounds-a-year unit at Corpus Christi, Tex. He said that action on the proposal was expected to be taken by the company's board of directors in the near future.

Amcel's Explosives Plant At Asheville in Operation

Amcel Propulsion, Inc., has started up a pilot plant for the manufacture of high-energy nitro-aromatic explosives at Asheville, N.C. The nitro-aromatics include such well-known explosives as TNT and tetryl.

Initial operation of the pilot plant will be directed toward the manufacture of certain nitro-aromatic compounds which exhibit advantageous characteristics over the more common explosives.

Amcel is a subsidiary of Celanese Corporation of America.

Odor Masks Give Cleveland Buses Sweeter Fumes

Thanks to two perfume raw material manufacturers, the Cleveland Transit System buses have sweeter-smelling diesel exhaust fumes.

The diesel buses in that Ohio city are now burning fuel which contains odor masking agents manufactured by Rhodia, Inc., and by the Sindar Corporation, both of New York.

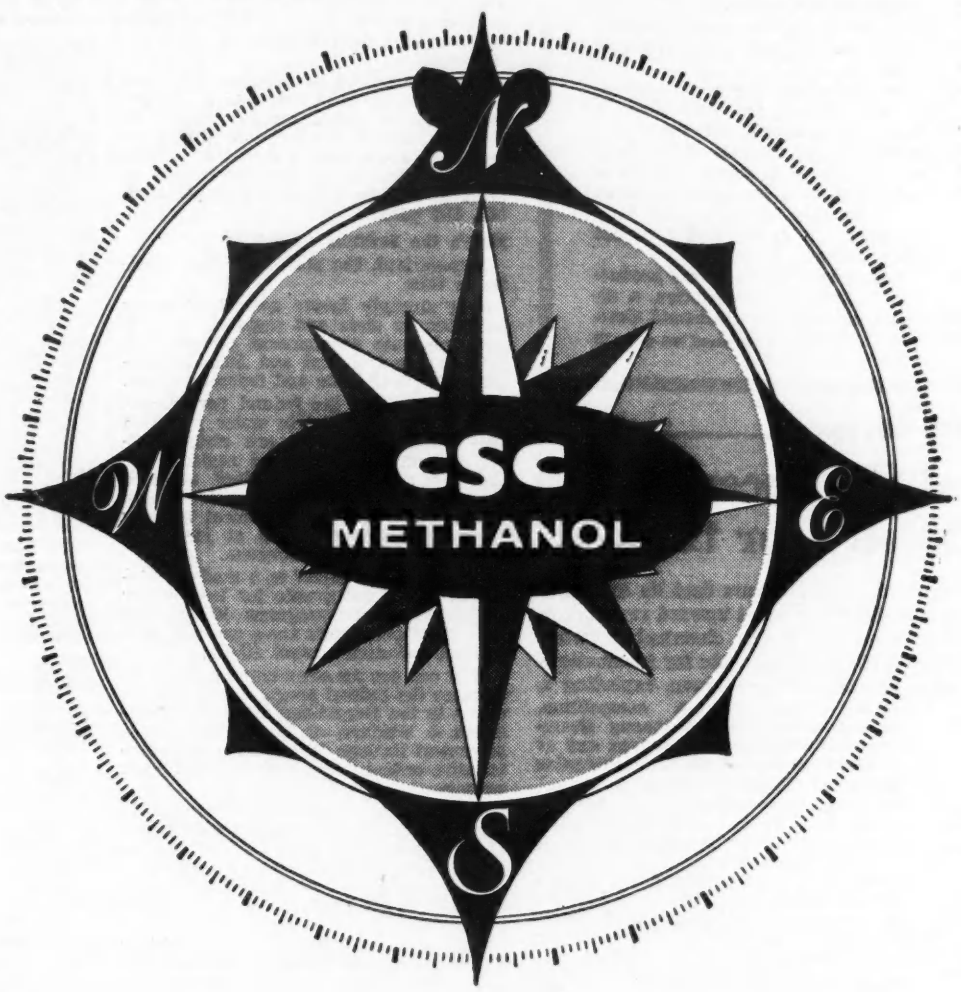
It varies, but a spokesman for Rhodia, Inc., says the odors cost much less than one fare per day per bus. For example, it is estimated that with 100 percent usage in a city of about 1 million population, the cost would be under $10,000 per year.

In the paper industry, which is slowly coming to realize the value of masking odors, the cost averages between 10 and 11 cents per ton of pulp produced.

The odor masking field has long been a target of perfume manufacturers and they feel they at least have a foot in the door.

Potential is great, according to company spokesmen, considering how many diesel-burning buses operate in the US and the number of pulp-producing operations there are.

Other likely targets are such industries as sulfate milling, chicken feed plants, and, of course, municipal sewage disposal plants.



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CHIEF ENGINEER: Robert H. Lafferty, appointed to the newly-created post of chief engineer in the research division of W. R. Grace & Co, New York.

Nuclear Fusion Is Set By Three in the Field

United Nuclear Corporation, a $25 million enterprise and the nation's first integrated company in the field of nuclear energy, will combine the nuclear resources of three leaders in this field.

Plans are to pool the facilities and personnel of Nuclear Development Corporation of America, White Plains, N. Y., with the nuclear fuels operation of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation and the commercial nuclear division of Mallinckrodt Chemical Works.

Launching date for the new venture has not been announced, but stockholder approval is required only by Nuclear Development Corporation, which is notifying its shareholders of a special meeting to vote on the action.

At the time of formation of the company, Olin will be the majority stockholder. Its president will be William C. Foster, currently a director and vice-president of Olin. Executives in charge of the three respective nuclear operations will move to the new organization as vice-presidents in charge of those activities.

The decision to pool resources, Mr.

—Continued on page 35

Maine to Drug Makers: 'We Wish You Were Here'

Pharmaceutical production, which went up 300 percent during 1947-1957, is expected to double during the sixties, and Maine, a vacation-land state now peripheral to the northeastern drug manufacturing area, could provide a "profitable" setting for the new plants needed for this growth.

This is the conclusion drawn by the Armour Foundation, a research organization, following an extensive study of the state's potential for industrial expansion—and the people in Maine agree. The project was carried out with funds supplied by the state and the Small Business Administration.

Proximity of Maine to the medical re-

—Continued on page 35

Fertilizer Supplies for 1960-61 Are Estimated at 8.3 Million Tons Of Nitrogen, Phosphate, Potash

Farmers will have plenty of fertilizer available to them for use in the new crop year—both from foreign sources and from domestic production. But they would be wise to place their orders well in advance of application to avoid any supply problems for specific products. So says the Department of Agriculture in its annual review of the fertilizer situation for 1960-61, prepared by the USDA's chemical staff and released last week. The department's experts estimate supplies of fertilizer for the new year at 8,293,000 tons of plant nutrients—nitrogen, phosphate and potash—an increase of 4 percent over 1959-60.

The report reflects the optimism of the fertilizer industry at a time when activity is at a reduced level in many other sectors of the national economy.

Basis of Report's Estimates

Estimates in the report, however, are based on stock trends, rates of production and foreign trade during the first six months of the fertilizer year in relation to the same period in other years.

If these estimates are as realistic as they seem, the experts say, a tight supply situation might arise this season because production schedules usually are not flexible enough to meet a sudden upsurge in fertilizer shipments.

Changes in agricultural legislation or programs could have an effect on fertilizer trends.

With respect to the three principal plant nutrients, the report has this to say:

Nitrogen—Supplies of nitrogen for fertilizers for the 1960-61 year are expected to total 2,964,000 tons of N, up 4 percent over the record 1959-60 supply.

Production of anhydrous ammonia and fertilizer grade ammonia nitrate solution—basic nitrogenous materials—is again at record levels. Separately, in combination, or one or both supplemented with urea, these constitute about 60 percent of the total domestic nitrogen supply.

A 6 percent larger supply of anhydrous ammonia for direct application and use in mixed fertilizers is expected to be available this year. Exports of ammonia are

—Continued on page 42

Goodrich Chemical's Modlin Is President-Elect of CCDA

Commercial Chemical Development Association at its annual business meeting in New York last week chose Luther R. Modlin, jr., as its president-elect.

Mr. Modlin, manager of general chemical sales for B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, assumes the association presidency in 1962.

W. M. Barnes, research manager of techno-economics for Southwest Research Institute, was re-elected secretary of the group. A. G. Rossow, research manager for Mobil Chemical Company, New York, was re-elected CCDA treasurer.

Newly-elected directors of the association are:

James E. Sayre, director of market research and development for the plastics and coal chemicals division of Allied Chemical Corporation, New York.

J. Kenneth Craver, manager of plastics development for the research and engineering division of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.

CCDA'S NEW PRESIDENT: Dr. J. G. Affleck, manager of the rubber chemicals department of American Cyanamid Company, New York, who takes office as president of the Commercial Chemical Development Association on July 1.

Coaltar Intermediates: Customs Building File

A master file of coaltar intermediates specifications—one relating to imports and the other to domestic products—is being set up by the Bureau of Customs for better enforcement of the tariff law.

The file will be known as Schedule X (import) and Schedule X (domestic). Interested persons are invited to submit written comments on the proposal to the bureau by May 11.

The import file will be built up by requiring importers of coaltar intermedi-

—Continued on page 47

TGA's Convention May 9-11

Toilet Goods Association will hold its twenty-sixth annual convention May 9 to 11 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York. TGA's golf tournament will take place at Wingfoot Golf Club in Mamaroneck, N. Y., on Monday, May 8. Besides the business programs on the ninth and tenth and the scientific program on the eleventh, there will be a cocktail party sponsored by TGA on May 9 from 4:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m., and a dinner dance sponsored by the Fragrance Foundation on Wednesday evening, May 10.

Caustic Output For Down Under Takes a Turn Up

To supply a runaway demand for paper and pulp, and for a growing glass industry, Australia's chemical producers have been boosting their output of caustic soda and soda ash by better than 5 percent a year.

Caustic output for the year ended June, 1960, has just been reported at 42,000 tons—up 9 percent from the previous year, and twice the level reported for 1953-54. Ash output was 105,000 tons, up 5 percent.

These and other data on Australia's chemical, paper and textile industries are available in a new comprehensive report prepared by the commonwealth's Department of Trade.

The Billion Mark Reached

Total US investment in Australia, the report notes, has just reached the $1 billion mark, with more than 1,000 American firms now associated with local companies. Among US firms operating down under are American Cyanamid Company, Monsanto Chemical Company, Stauffer Chemical Company, and Union Carbide Corporation.

Most of Australia's requirements for alkalis are supplied by ICIANZ, Ltd., the sole producer of soda ash and the only large producer of caustic soda. Total Australian productive capacity for alkalies is adequate to meet all needs, according to the report.

An electrolytic plant is also operated by Timbrol Company, a division of Union Carbide Australia, Ltd., in Sydney, producing caustic soda and chlorine primarily for its own use in chemical production.

Turning to fertilizers, the report notes that production and demand for superphosphate for the current season are expected to be up 8 percent over the level for the previous twelve months. Demand for ammonium sulfate, however, has declined because of decreased consumption by sugar cane growers. Both trends are expected to continue.

The volume of man-made fibers produced and processed in Australia has

—Continued on page 41

Josiah Lilly Steps Up; Brother Eli Steps Down

Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., has elected Josiah K. Lilly as chairman of the board. He succeeds his brother, Eli Lilly, who is retiring from that position after thirteen years and has now been named honorary chairman.

J. K. Lilly joined the company in 1914. He became the first president of Eli Lilly International Corporation in 1943. A year later he assumed the duties of executive vice-president of the parent company, and then served as president of Eli Lilly & Co. from 1948 to 1953. He has been vice-chairman of the board since.

Associated with the firm since 1907, Eli Lilly is credited with playing a key role in the company's growth from a small laboratory to a position among the leaders of the industry. He became president in 1932, and chairman of the board in 1948.

Association Meetings

ACHEMA 1961, German chemical engineering exposition and congress, Frankfurt am Maim, Germany, June 9-17.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, St. Louis, Mo., March 21-30.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Sheraton-Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, May 7-10.

American Institute of Chemists, annual meeting, Statler hotel, Washington, D. C., May 10-12.

American Oil Chemists' Society, annual meeting, Sheraton-Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, Mo., May 1-3.

American Pharmaceutical Association, annual convention, Sherman hotel, Chicago, April 23-28.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 25-30.

American Society of Perfumers, annual symposium, Essex House, New York, April 13.

American Zinc Institute, annual meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 1-2.

Animal Health Institute, annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., April 24-26.

Association of Food & Drug Officials of the United States, annual conference, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., June 18-23.

Chemical Market Research Association, annual meeting, Plaza hotel, New York, May 17-18.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, midyear meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 15-17.

Chemurgic Council, annual conference, Sheraton-Gibson hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, April 12-14.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, annual outing, Bedford Springs hotel, Bedford Springs, Pa., May 24-25.

Drug,Chemical & Allied Trades Association, annual meeting, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 14-17.

Electrochemical Society, Claypool hotel, Indianapolis, Ind., April 30-May 4.

Federation of Societies for Paint Technology, annual meeting, Shoreham and Sheraton-Park hotels, Washington, D. C., November 2-4.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Savoy-Hilton hotel, New York, May 14-17.

International Congress on Pure & Applied Chemistry, Montreal, Canada, August 6-12.

Lead Industries Association, annual meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 2-3.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 8-10.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., October 29-November 1.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual meeting, Statler-Hilton hotel, Washington, D. C., October 30-November 1.

National Petroleum Association, spring meeting, Sheraton hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 19-20.

National Plant Food Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 11-14.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., April 30-May 3.

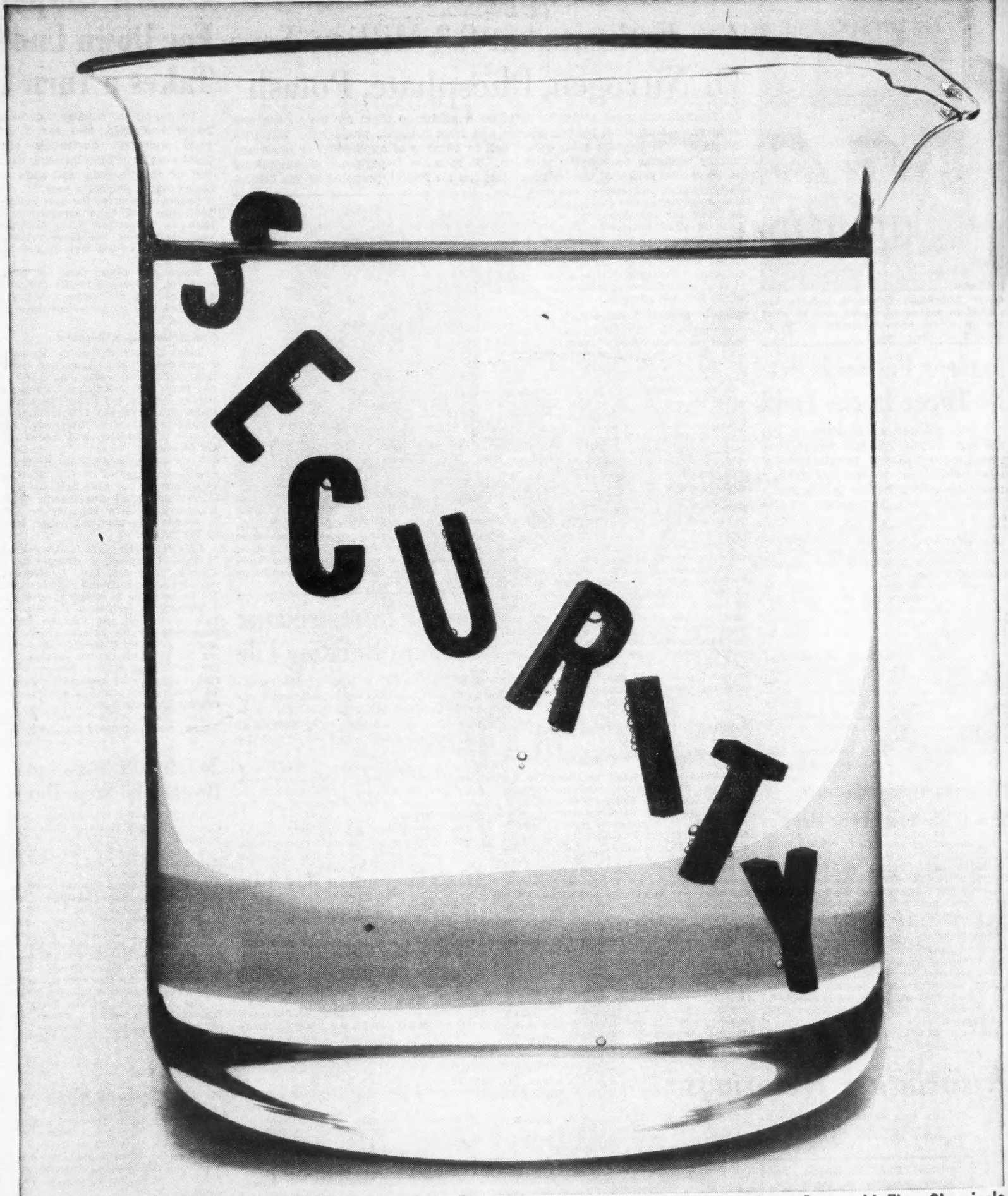
Plastics Exposition, sponsored by the Society of the Plastics Industry, Coliseum, New York, June 5-9.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 14-17.

Society of the Plastics Industry, western section conference, del Coronado hotel, Coronado, Calif., April 26-28; national conference, Commodore hotel, New York, June 5-9.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, April 13.

Toilet Goods Association, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 9-11.



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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, March 17 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns. ..... lb. 1.90 - 2.40
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldehyde prices 1c. higher in West.
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½- —
bbls., bgs. ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .33½- —
bbls. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
USP bbls. 225-lb dms., any quantity lb. .90 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .92 - —
Acetic acid, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP., dms., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 18.75 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E... 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, tanks, dlvd. E... 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14 - —
Acetic anhydride prices 1c. higher in West.
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib dms., l.c.l, dlvd ..... lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd... lb. .10½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .08 - —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .36 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .32 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, powd., 200-lb. dms., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
100-lb dms., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.22 - —
Acetophenone, cns., dms ..... lb. .42 - 1.30
Tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .45 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., t.l. (min 23,000 lbs.), frt. adjusted lb. 1.30 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.40 - 1.45
dms., 100-lb. lots, same basis .... lb. 1.54 - 1.57
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .20 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .25½- .31
Acetylene tetrabromide, 16-dm. lots or more, f.o.b. works lb. .53 - —
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, cryst (20, 40 mesh), powd. (80 mesh), 250-lb. dms., c.l., pt. of shipt lb. .56¼- —
USP 10% starch granulation, 12-50 mesh, white, 250-lb. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .58¼- —
(Pink and green granulations 5c. per lb. higher.)
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N.Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret dms. c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39½- —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —

ACIDS

Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .36¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .31 - —
Acrylamide, dms., t.l., f.o.b. works. lb. .58 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .60 - —
Acrylic acid, glacial, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd ..... lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .40 - —
tech., esterification, tanks, frt. alld. lb. .38 - —
tech., polymerization, tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Acrylonitrile dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms. l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .23 - —

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bicarbonate

Adeps lanae (see lanolin).
Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .32¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd... ..... lb. .35 - —
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls lb. 3.00 - 3.10
powd., 30 mesh., fib. dms lb. 2.40 - 2.60
dl-Alanine, dms., 100-lbs. or more, f.o.b. works lb. 5.25 - —
dms., 1-99 lbs., same basis lb. 10.00 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd lb. .99 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.04 - —

ALCOHOLS

Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aletris root, bgs lb. 1.50 1.75
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.45 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 - 28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 6.55
2½% dms frt alld. lb. .95 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l. dlvd..... lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb cbys 5,005 lbs or more, works lb. 1.50 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,... lbs works lb. 1.55 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs works lb. 1.60 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
Allyl isothiocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb 2.75 3.45
NF, bots. ..... lb 3.00 3.30
sweet, USP, cns., dms..... lb. .60 - .70
Aloe, Cape, cs. ..... lb. .35 - .40
powd., cs ..... lb .60 .85
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb. .75 - —
powd., kgs. ..... lb. .85 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	o-	ortho
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists	dom.	domestic	oz	ounce
		E.	east	p-	para
		e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
		exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
approx.	approximately	Ext.	external	photo.	photographic
artif.	artificial	F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
		f.f.a.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
		f.f.c.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
Atl.	Atlantic	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
Be.	Baume	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bbls.	barrels	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
bgs.	bags	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
bls.	bales	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
bots.	bottles	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
b.p.	boiling point	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
		i.b.p.	initial boiling point	ret.	returnable
b.r.	boiling range	imp.	imported	SD	specially denatured
bxs.	boxes	incl.	included	s.d.	single distilled
C.	centigrade	indust.	industrial	S.E.	southeast
cbys.	carboys	kgs.	kegs	sec.	secondary
CD	completely denatured	l-	laevo	secs	seconds
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	lacq.	lacquer	s.g.	specific gravity
		lb.	pound	shipt.	shipment
cks.	casks	l.c.l.	less carlots	soln.	solution
c.l.	carlots	l.t.l.	less truckload	s.u.	standard unit
cns.	cans	liq.	liquid	syn.	synthetic
coml.	commercial	mfrs.	manufacturers	tanks.	railroad tankcars
conc.	concentrated	m-	meta	tech.	technical
CP	chemically pure	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	tert-	tertiary
cps.	centipoises			t.l.	truckloads
cryst.	crystalline	min.	minimum	t.w.	tankwagons
cs	cases	m.p.	melting point	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
ctns.	cartons	N-	nitrogen		
cyls.	cylinders	n-	normal	vis.	viscosity
d-	dextro	nat.	natural	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dbl.	double	neut	neutral		
denat.	denatured	NF	National Formulary	W.	west
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies	whse.	warehouse
dl-	dextro-laevo			w.w	water-white
dist.	distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs... lb 3.35 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs 4.30 —
Lump, dms., works ... 100 lbs 5.05 —
Powd. dms., works ....100 lbs 5.20 —
USP, burnt., dms ..... lb .20 .21
hydrous, dms ..... lb .07¾ .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs 4.55 —
Lump, dms., works ... 100 lbs 5.30 —
Powd. dms., works ....100 lbs 5.45 —
USP burnt., dms ..... lb .20 .21
USP hydrous dms ..... lb .07¾ .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms lb .17 —
Alumina, calcined bgs. c.l., works lb. .0535 —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .056 .0635
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls l.c.l works lb. .14 —
Aluminum chloride, coml. anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb .16 —
dms. l.c.l. works lb 16½- —
cryst. dms. c.l works 100 lbs 21.00 —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 21.50 —
Soln., 32° cbys. c.l., works lb .0495 —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb .0570 .1000
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.95 —
NF, gran. dms. works lb. .31 .33
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs. c.l. works lb. 16¼ —
bgs., l.c.l. works lb. .17¼ .19¼
bulk, c.l. basis 80% lb. .14½ —
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c per lb higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., containers extra, c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 —
containers extra l.c.l. works. 100 lbs. 11.50 —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0370- —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0395- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0495- —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..... lb. .0330- —
Light, bgs., c.l., t.l., works ..... lb. .09½- —
bgs., t.l., to c.l., works..... lb. .10½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .11½- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV fib dms., works lb. .82½ —
fib dms., contract, works lb. 79½ —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .22 —
9-9½% Al_2O_3 fib dms. works. lb. .19 —
fib dms. contract, works lb. .18 —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd., (see Aluminum hydrate)
Aluminum metal, 99½% + 30-lb ingots, 10,000-lb lots, frt. alld lb. .2610- —
50-lb pigs, 10,000-lb lots, frt alld. lb. .26 —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined)
Aluminum paste lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 71 —
Standard grade, dms lb. 48½- —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb 1.13 —
Standard grade, dms lb 83 —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c per lb. for 50-lb dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb can and 5c to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs. 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 20,000 lbs and 4c for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or more
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms lb. .45 —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 41.00 —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 40.00 —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 44.00 —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.30 8.30
USP, gran., 400-lb. dm., works. lb. .30 —
USP, powd., dms., works .... lb. .27 —
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 6.50 - 10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.57 —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.35 1.60
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.15 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 —
2-Amino-4-chlorophenol, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 2.15 3.85
p-Aminodiphenylamine, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 3.00 —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .49 —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .45 —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .42 —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 —
dms. smaller lots. ..... lbs. 2.50 —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dm., frt. alld lb. 3.25 —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.40 —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald. E. of Rockies ton. 92.00 —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald. E. of Rockies ton. 94.50 —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis, E. of Rockies. ton. 95.00 —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal., gray, bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - 12.65
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, 100-lb. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works. lb. 1.90 —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton. 325 —
dms., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 22.86 —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 24.11 —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 9.00 —

Ammonium bichromate, dms., works lb .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride qms., dlvd lb .2145 - .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF gran., dms., c.i. t.i. frt equald lb .44 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb .46 - —
Ammonium carbonate, USP lump, dms c.l lb 15½ - —
Ammonium chloride, white tech., fine gran. bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs 6.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 8.00 - 8.45
USP gran. 250 lb drm lb 17¼ - —
Ammonium citrate dibasic 250-lb drm f.o.b works lb .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate)
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride)
Ammonium gluconate tech. 200-lb drm f.o.b works E lb .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqeous)
Ammonium iodide NF 25-lb. jar, f.o.b. works lb. 4.51 - —
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. 20½ - —
dms. c.l.l. frt allo lb 21½ - —
tanks frt allo lb 19½ - —
Ammonium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l works 100 lbs 3.25 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.40 - 3.65
Ammonium linoleate 80% dms., works lb .50 - .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP cryst., 400 lb dms 15,000-lbs works lb 1.22 - —
400-lb dms. 2,000-lb contracts works lb 1.23 - —
400-lb dms. works lb 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom., tertilizer grade 33.5% N bgs f.o.b works ton 67.00 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom., with dolomite 20.5% N, bgs. c.l. Hopewell, Va ton 48.00 - —
Imp. Canadian, 33.5% N eastern bgs c.l. ship't point frt. equald to $3 ton base price ton 70.00 - —
Ammonium oxalate, tech. fine gran. 250-lb dm. f.o.b works E lb 28½ - —
Tech. powd 200-lb dm., same basis lb 28½ - —
Ammonium pentaborate, gran. bgs. c.l. works ton 193.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 15.27 - —
bgs smaller lots ex c 100 lbs. 16.52 - 18.52
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher in bags
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works lb .18 - —
dms. smaller lots, works lb .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, comi., bgs., c.l. works frt equald lb .09¼ - —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb .10 - —
Dibasic NF V bbls., dms lb .46 - —
Dibasic tech. bgs. c.l. works, frt allo lb .09¼ - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb 12¼ - 13¾
Ammonium sulfamate bgs. c.l. t.l., works lb .19 - —
bgs. c.l. works lb 20½ - .27
Ammonium sulfate standard granular bulk f.o.b works, base price ton 32.00 - —
Ammonium sulfate, standard granular, purif. c.l., 100-lb bgs., f.o.b works lb 08¼ - —
Large granular bulk c.l. works ton 35.00 - —
bgs. c.l. works ton 40.00 - —
Tech. bulk c.l. t.l., works ton 52.00 - —
bgs. c.l. t.l. works ton 56.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l. t.l. works 100 lbs 3.20 - 5.20
Ammonium sulfide, liq. 40-44% tanks frt equald, 100% basis ton 160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Ammonium thiocyanate tech. cryst. dms. c.l. works lb .20 - —
dms l.c.l. works lb .22 - .26
Tech. soln. 50% tanks, frt. equald. basis ammonium thiocyanate content lb .17¼ - —
Ammonium thioglycolate, comi., 55-gal drms., ton lots, 100% basis lb 1.15 - —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, monobasic dms lb 17.50 - 23.50
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic dms lb 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, 6b dms., 100-lb lots lb 15.00 - —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate dms. lb 4.20 - 5.60
d-Amphetamine sulfate, 6h dms. lb 15.00 - 17.00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate 6b dms., lb 4.20 - 5.60
Amyl acetate ex fusel oil, tech., dist from 125 to 150°C., dms. c.l. frt allo E. of Rockies lb 18½ - .19
dms c.l. same basis lb .20 - .20½
tanks same basis lb 16 - .16½
Amyl acetate ex pentane reg., dms., c.l. dlvd lb .19 - —
dms. c.l. dlvd lb 21½ - —
tanks dlvd lb 16½ - —
tech dms. c.l dlvd lb 17 - —
dms l.c.l. dlvd lb 18½ - —
tanks dlvd lb 14½ - —
Amyl acetate syn oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .19 - —
dms. c.l. dlvd lb .20½ - —
tanks dlvd lb 16½ - —
Amyl alcohol ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil refd).
Amyl alcohol, ferment. refd., 128-132°C., dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. 43½ - —
refd. ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 45½ - —
ex pentane, mixed amyls, dms., c.l., frt. allo lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt allo lb. .20½ - —
tanks frt allo lb. 16½ - —
Amyl alcohol primary, dms., c.l., frt. allo lb. 20¼ - —
dms. l.c.l. frt allo lb. 21¾ - —
tanks, frt allo lb. 17¾ - —
Sec-synthetic dms. c.l., works, frt allo lb .19 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb .20½ - —
tanks, same basis lb .17 - —
Tert-synthetic dms. c.l. frt, allo E lb .17 - —
dms. l.c.l. frt. allo E. lb. .18½ - —
tanks frt allo E lb .14½ - —
Amyl alcohol 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. 41½ - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .39½ - —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks works lb .60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate dms. lb 1.00 - 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde dms lb 1.70 - 2.20
p-tert Amyl phenol, dms. c.l., works. lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .29 - —
Amyl salicylate, cns. dms. lb .71 - —
Amyris oil, dms lb 1.50 - —
Anethol tech., dms. lb .80 - .93
USP cns., dms lb 1.05 - —
Angelica root, bls lb .50 - 1.00
Angelica root oil, bots lb 120.00 - 140.00
Angelica seed oil, bots lb 120.00 - 130.00
Aniline dms. c.l., frt. allo lb 20 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. allo. lb .21 - —
tanks, frt allo lb 18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline)
Aniline salt dms., c.l. t.l., 20,000 lbs min., frt. allo lb .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms lb. 1.90 - 3.00
Anise seed, Turkish, bgs lb. .24 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Anisic aldehyde, dms lb 1.50 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms. c.l., frt. allo lb .80 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb .82 - —
tanks same basis lb .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb .97 - —
Anthracene 90-95%, dms., c.l., t.l. f.o.b., works lb. 42½ - —
dms. l.c.l. minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99% 150-lb dms., dlvd lb 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone 99.5% bgs., c.l., frt allo lb .70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb .73 - —
Electrical grade bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb .29 - —
cs. c.l., mines lb 29½ - —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. allo. lb. 26½ - —
bgs. l.c.l., frt allo. lb. .28 - —
Prices of antimony oxide are 2% higher west of the Rockies.
Antimony sulfide, approx 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb., dm., f.o.b. works, E lb. .69½ - —
USP, powd., 250-lb dm., same basis lb .74½ - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP bots., 25-oz. lots oz. 35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb. .55 - .70
Arabic gum, amber sorts, 10 bgs. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., bbls lb. .27 - .30
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins, 100 oz or more oz. 4.00 - —
l-Arginine, free base, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 90.00 - —
l-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 64.80 - —
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 60.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. .75 - —
Aromatic petroleum solvents (see Solvent Naphtha petroleum, aromatic).
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb .0.31 - —
Arsenic trioxide, NF, powd., dms., 300-lbs., f.o.b. works lb. .48 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb .04½ - —
bbls., l.c.l. works lb 06½ - .07½
Arsenous acid, tech (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls lb 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls. lb 2.85 - —
Asafetida gum, cns lb. .36 - .40
Powd., bbls., dms lb .75 - .80
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 43.00 - —
7RF c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 41.00 - —
7TF c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher
Ascorbic acid, USP dms., 100-kilos. kilo. 6.80 - —
dms., less than 100-kilos kilo. 7.05 - 7.80
Ash, black (see Barium sulfide)
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton 43.00 - —
ex-whse. 5 tons or more, N. Y., N. J ton 89.50 - —
select, brilliant black, 340°-360°F fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines. ton 46.00 - —
270°-295°F fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton 43.00 - —
Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09½ - —
emulsion tanks, tankwagon refy gal. 09½ - —
steam refd. 50-80 penetration tanks, tankwagon, refy ton 21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton 20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid)
Atropine, NF, tins oz 6.50 - 7.50
Atropine sulfate USP, bots oz 5.25 - 5.75
Azelaic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. 40 - —
bgs. ton lots same basis lb .41 - —

B

Bacitracin, sterile, over 500,000,000 units 50,000 units. .90 - —
non-sterile, over 500,000,000 units, 50,000 units. .65 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Barbital, NF 100-lb dms., f.o.b. works lb 4.50 - —
Barbital sodium, NF, 100-lb dms. lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs. c.l., works ton 111.50 - —
bgs. smaller lots, works ton 126.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms. works lb .32 - .41
Barium chloride anhyd., bgs. c.l., works ton 176.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 196.00 - —
NF, crystal., dms., 400-lbs., works lb .23 - —
Tech. cryst., bgs. c.l. works, 100 lbs 7.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 8.00 - —
Barium chromate bgs. frt. equald. lb. .38 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide)
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 208.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., t.l. frt equald ton 218.00 - —
Barium monohydrate, 99%, bgs., c.l. frt equald 100 lbs. 11.25 - —
bgs. l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 11.75 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).
Barium nitrate, bbls. c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
bbls., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
Barium oxide, grd. dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald ton 275.00 - —
dms. l.c.l., t.l., frt equald ton 285.00 - —
Barium peroxide, dms. frt. equald. lb .20 - —
Barium stearate, cns. c.l. frt. allo. lb .41 - —
cns. l.c.l, same basis lb. .42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray, 100-lb dm. lb. .19 - —
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l. works. ton 100.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton 110.00 - —
Barytes, southern, off-color, bgs. mines ton 30.00 - —
95-75% bgs., mines ton 30.00 - —
white, water-grd paper bgs. c.l. St. Louis ton 60.00 - 60.25
paper bgs. ex whse New York ton 84.85 - —
Battery acid, cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs 2.35 - —
cbys. l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs 2.65 - 10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 7.00 - 10.00
Bay oil NF Puerto Rican 50-55% cns lb. 3.25 - —
55-60%, cns. lb. 3.60 - —
NF, West Indian, 50-55% cns. dms lb. 3.75 - —
Bayberry wax, bgs lb .65 - .70
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs lb. .54 - .55
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .58 - .59
Central American, bgs. lb. .57 - .58
Chilean, bgs lb. .59 Nom
Refd USP bleached white, bricks 100-lb ctns lb. .67 - .69
white, slabs, 100-lb ctns lb. .66 - .68
yellow, bricks 100-lb ctns lb .59 - .61
yellow, slabs, 100-lb ctns lb .58 - .60
Belladonna leaf, bls. lb. .24 - .26
Belladonna root, bls lb. .35 - .38
Bentonite, dom 200 mesh, bgs. c.l. mines ton 14.00 - —
Imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton 95.20 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton 99.00 - —
Imp. Italian, white, low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton 93.40 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots ex whse ton 97.16 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l. lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .44 - —
Benzene, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Baton Rouge, La gal. .34 - —
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .34 - —
Birmingham district gal. .34 - —
Chicago district gal. .34 - —
Cleveland district gal. .34 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .34 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .34 - .40
Johnstown, Pa gal. .34 - —
Benzene, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Lorain, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Mennequa, Colo. gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .34 - —
Port Arthur, Tex. gal. .34 - —
Benzene, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
St. Louis, Mo. District gal. .34 - —
Savannah, Ga gal. .34 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .34 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .34 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .34 - —
Benzene hexachloride 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, bgs., c.l. t.l. consignment, dlvd. gamma-unit. .0075 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., direct sale, f.o.b. works gamma-unit. .0065 - —
Tech. low gamma, bgs., c.l., t.l., consignment, dlvd gamma-unit. .0075 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., direct sale, f.o.b. works gamma-unit. .0056 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. allo., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. allo., 100% basis lb 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.20 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.55 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. lb 3.40 - —
Benzocaine, dms., 100-lbs., frt allo. lb. 3.25 - —
Benzoic acid, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. allo lb. .25 - .37
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .29 - .41
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
bbls. dms., 1,000-lb lots lb .50 - —

BENZOL

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzoin gum, Sumatra, cs. lb. .32 - —
Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Benzotriazole, tech dms. 1,000-lb lots, works lb. 1.95 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys. 500-lb lots or more, frt equald lb. .21 - —
cbys., smaller lots, frt equald lb. .23 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb .23 - —
tanktrucks, dlvd Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif. fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c. cns., dms lb. .54 - —
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms lb. .54 - —
Tech. dms. dlvd lb. .47½ - .65
Benzyl benzoate, USP, 40-lb dms. lb. .62 - —
Benzyl chloride, tech., dms., c.l., f.o.b. frt. equald lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .24 - —
tanktrucks, dlvd., Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzyl cinnamate, cns lb. 3.80 - 4.00
N-Benzyl-N,N-dimethylamine, 50 dms., frt. allo lb. 1.25 - —
12-49 dms. same basis lb. 1.35 - —
1-11 dms., same basis lb. 1.90 - —
Benzyl formate, dms. lb. 1.70 - 1.85
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns lb. 8.20 - 8.30
Benzyl propionate, bots lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Benzyl salicylate, bots lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Benzylidine chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb. 56.50 - —
Berberine hydrochloride, bots lb. 56.50 - —
Bergamot oil, nat. NF Italian, cns. lb. 11.00 - 12.00
Betagammapicoline (see b.g-Picoline).
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin cryst. bots gram 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil crude cns lb. 1.50 - 1.70
Rectified, cns lb 1.75 - 2.00
Bismuth chloride, jars lb 5.11 - —
Bismuth hydroxide, dms lb 4.60 - 4.65
Bismuth metal, bxs, ton lots lb 2.25 - —
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., 200-lb. dm. lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth oxychloride, 25-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.92 - —
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, 25-lb. dm., f.o.b., works lb. 3.70 - —
Bismuth subgallate NF 200-lb dm. f.o.b works lb 3.98 - —
Bismuth subiodide fib dms lb 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate NF 200-lb dm. f.o.b., works lb. 3.10 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate USP 100-lb. dm., f.o.b works lb. 4.15 - —
Bismuth trioxide 100-lb dms., f.o.b works lb. 4.40 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A bgs., c.l. t.l., single shipt. 70,000-lbs or more, frt. lld lb. .30½ - —
bgs. c.l. t.l. less than 60,000 lbs., same basis lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½ - —
Blackberry root bark, bls lb .50 - .55

BLACK PIGMENTS

Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe direct process, bgs. c.l. works ton 160.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 170.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse ton 210.00 - —
Blood, dried 16-16½% ammonia, bgs. New York unit-ton 5.50 - —
Bloodroot, bls lb .85 - .90

BLUE PIGMENTS

Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms lb. 2.05 - —
Peruvian, dms lb 1.65 - —
BON acid, maroons, pure, bbls lb 1.75 - —
Resinated, bbls lb 1.50 - —
Bone black, dms. c.l., frt. allo lb. .1750 - .225
l.c.l., works lb. .1950 - .245
Pacific coast bone black prices 3¼¢ per lb higher
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton 100.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated, of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
Borax, tech, anhyd, 99½%, bgs. c.l. works ton 92.00 - —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 7.67 - —
bgs. smaller lots same basis 100 lbs. 8.91 - 10.91
bulk, c.l. works ton 83.00 - —
Borax, tech., gran., decahydrate, 99½% bgs. c.l. works ton 50.00 - —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 5.31 - —
bgs. smaller lots same basis 100 lbs. 6.56 - 8.56
bulk, c.l. works ton 43.50 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 84.50 - —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.12 - —
bgs. smaller lots same basis 100 lbs. 7.37 - 9.37
bulk, c.l. works ton 58.00 - —
USP powd. bgs c.l. works ton 54.00 - —
bgs ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.57 - —
bgs. smaller lots same basis 100 lbs. 7.82 - 9.82
Bordeaux powder tribasic bgs. c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb .26 - —
Boric acid, tech, anhyd, 99.9% bgs., c.l. works ton 335.00 - —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 21.27 - —
bgs. smaller lots same basis 100 lbs. 22.52 - 24.52
cryst, 99.9% bgs. c.l. works ton 163.50 - —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 11.67 - —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 12.92 - 14.92
Boric acid, tech., cryst., 99.9% dms., c.l., works ton 188.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 13.17 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 14.42 - —
Boric acid, gran, 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton 112.00 - —
bgs. ton lots ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 8.78 - —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 10.03 - 12.03
dms. c.l. works ton 137.00 - —
dms. ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 10.29 - —
dms. smaller lots same basis 100 lbs. 11.54 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton 106.00 - —
powd., bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
bgs. smaller lots same basis 100 lbs. 10.45 - 12.45
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 10.71 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 11.96 - —
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher in bags.
Borneol, cns lb 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride, CP 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb cyls. works lb. 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride, gas, cyls., t.l., works lb. .70 - —
cyls., l.t.l. works lb. .70 - —
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls lb. 1.53 - —
Bromine, purif., cs. c.l., t.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies lb. .32 - .33
cs. l.c.l. same basis lb. .34 - .35
Bromine, purif., ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis lb. 21½ - —
Bromochloromethane, dms. c.l., frt. equald lb .48 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —

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Bromoform—Calcium Propionate

Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 5-gal. cby., frt. equald	lb.	1.95	—
Bromstyrol, bots	lb	5.25	5.35
Brucine cns	oz	Nominal.	
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns	oz.	1.45	1.75
Buchu leaves, bbls.	lb.	.50 -	.55

BROWN PIGMENTS

Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown Iron oxide may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene retd cyls. c.l., refy	lb	21	—
cyls., l.c.l., refy	lb	22	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	.12¾-	—
Butene-1 tanks works	lb	0625-	—
Butene-2 tanks works	lb	0570-	—
n-Butyl acetate ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	17	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	18½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	14½-	—
Syn. dms. c.l. dlvd E	lb	17	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	18½-	—
tanks same basis	lb.	14½-	—
sec-Butyl acetate syn. dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb	.14¾	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb	16¼-	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.12¼-	—
n-Butyl acrylate, dms. c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E	lb.	.37½-	—
dms., t.t.l., same basis	lb.	.38½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.35 -	—
n-Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18 -	—
dms., t.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.19½-	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.15½-	—
n-Butyl alcohol, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	—
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.19½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.15½-	—
Sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½-	—
n-Butyl alcohol, tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., dlvd E	lb.	.16 -	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½-	—
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).			
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.37½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.38½-	—
n-Butyl ether dms., c.l., works	lb.	.35¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.36 -	—
tanks, works	lb	.33¼-	—
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Rockies	lb.	.42½-	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40 -	—
Butyl laurate, dms., works	lb.	.37½-	—
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.55 -	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.55½-	—
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
Butyl phenylacetate, dms.	lb.	4.50	4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate)			
Butyl stearate, dms. c.l. frt alld. E of Rockies	lb.	.27¼-	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28¼-	—
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tri-butylamine).			
tert-Butylamine, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.47 -	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.47½-	—
tc., t.t., same basis	lb.	.45 -	—
Butylated hydroxyanisole, food grade, dms., dlvd.	lb.	4.75	—
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol (see Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol).			
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).			
1,3 Butylene glycol, dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.20½-	—
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.22 -	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.18 -	—
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.27½-	—
bgs., t.c.l., works	lb.	.28½-	—
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.19½-	—
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.34 -	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.34½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.32½-	—
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).			
Butyrolactone, dms., c.l., t.l., works,	lb.	.40 -	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb	43	—
n-Butyronitrile, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.56½-	—
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.57½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.54 -	—

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).			
Cadmium CP red dark shade, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies	lb.	5.55 -	—
Light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.65 -	—
Cadmium CP, medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	5.30 -	—
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.90 -	—
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.30 -	—
Yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	2.95 -	—
Cadmium chloride, 400-lb. dms., f.o.b. shipping point	lb.	1.49 -	—
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb fib. dms	lb	6.75	7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, ton lots, cs., dlvd.	lb.	1.60 -	—
Cadmium nitrate, purif. cryst., 400-lb. dms., less than 5,000 lbs., f.o.b. shipping point.	lb.	.89 -	—
400-lb. dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, same basis	lb.	.87 -	—
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies	lb.	1.70 -	—
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.00 -	—
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.77 -	—
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.92 -	—
Red, medium light shade bbls., same basis	lb.	1.85 -	—
Red, maroon shade, bbls, same basis	lb.	2.08 -	—
Cadmium-selenide lithopone maroon, bbls., frt alld E of Rockies	lb.	2.81 -	—
Orange, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.63 -	—
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, orange-red shade bbls., same basis	lb.	1.77 -	—
Red, dark shade, bbls. same basis	lb.	2.61 -	—
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.63 -	—
Red, medium shade, bbls. same basis	lb.	2.28 -	—
Red, medium-light shade bbls. same basis	lb.	2.05 -	—
Cadmium-selenide, lithopone, yellow, all shades bbls frt alld E. of Rockies	lb.	1.24 -	—
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms. 100-lb. lots or more	lb	2.70 -	—
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst. hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. alld	lb.	2.25 -	—
hydrous, powd., 150-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	2.25 -	—
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., powd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. alld.	lb.	2.40 -	—
Cajuput oil, native, cns.	lb	1.75	2.00
Redist., USP cns.	lb	1.90	2.10
Calamine USP dms.	lb.	.34	—
Calamus oil bots.	lb.	12.00	-20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works gram		.54 -	—
1-10 kilo lots gram		.55 -	—
Calciferol in edible oil (see Viosterol).			
Calcium p-aminosalicylate trihydrate fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more frt. adjusted	lb	3.10 -	—
Calcium bromide, NF jars, 100 lbs. or more lb.		1.10 -	—
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb dms. c.l., dlvd	ton.	149.00 -	—
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l. works	ton.	10.50 -	—
Calcium carbonate, chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l. works	ton.	32.00	-34.00
water-grd., ¼ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00 -	—
10 to 20 microns bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00	-18.00
Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00	-38.50
bgs. t.c.l., works	ton.	45.00	-53.50
medium bgs. c.l., works	ton.	38.00	—
bgs., t.c.l. works	ton.	48.00	-53.00
Calcium carbonate, surface treated, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	42.00	-44.00
bgs., t.c.l., works	ton.	57.00	-59.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	117.50	167.50
bgs. t.c.l., works	ton.	137.50	-187.50
Calcium chloride conc., flake or pellet 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l. works, frt equald	ton.	39.30 -	—
Flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	32.00 -	—
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt equald.	ton.	12.50 -	—
Powd., 77% min., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt equald	ton.	37.00 -	—
Purif., gran dms	lb.	.27	—
Calcium chloride, solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	ton.	30.50 -	—
dms., t.c.l. works frt equald.	ton.	36.00	-73.00
USP, gran. dms.	lb.	.32	—
Calcium chromate, bgs., dlvd	lb.	.37 -	—
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb dms	lb.	1.95 -	—
Calcium gluconate, USP, AA grade, 100-lb dm., ton	lb.	.73½-	—
USP, powd. 100-lb dm. ton	lb.	.66½-	—
Calcium hydride lump, dms. works.	lb.	2.20	3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, nigh test, gran., 45-lb cs., dlvd E of Rockies	cs.	27.50 -	—
100-lb. dms., same basis	dm.	39.50 -	—
Calcium hypophosphite, dms, 1,000-lb lots	lb.	1.28 -	—
Calcium iodide, 25-lb. jars, works.	lb.	4.27 -	—
Calcium lactate NF, dms., f.o.b. works	lb.	.43	.46
Calcium mandelate USP, 150-lb. dm., works	lb.	3.23	—
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms. frt equald	lb.	.30 -	—
Calcium pantothenate, USP, jars, 1 kilo or more	kilo.	35.00 -	—
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).			
Calcium phenosulfonate, dms	lb.	1.24	1.29
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, dihydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		8.25 -	—
Dibasic, feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., Bonnie, Fla., frt. equald	ton.	81.00 -	—
bgs. c.l. t.l., f.o.b. Texas City works	ton.	75.50 -	—
bgs., t.c.l.,	ton	96.00 -	—
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, feed grade, 21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	ton.	97.65 -	—
bgs. t.c.l. frt equald	ton.	107.65 -	—
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bgs., c.l., prices			
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb lots, frt equald. 100 lbs.		7.45 -	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs.		7.95 -	—
Tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		9.25 -	—
bgs. t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		10.00 -	—
Calcium propionate, any quantity, dms., dlvd E of Rockies.	lb.	.37 -	—

Prices W. of Rockies 3c. per lb. more.

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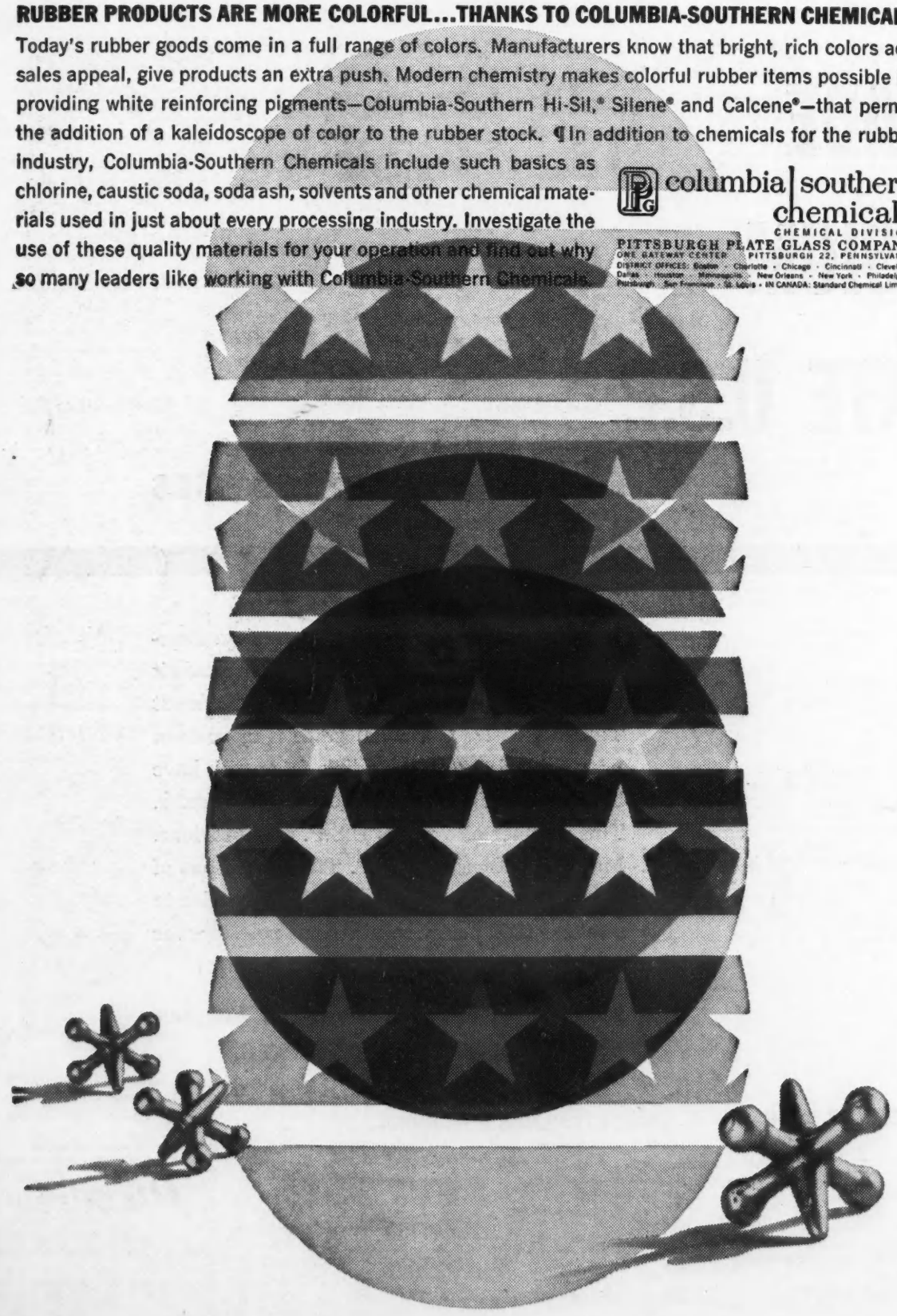


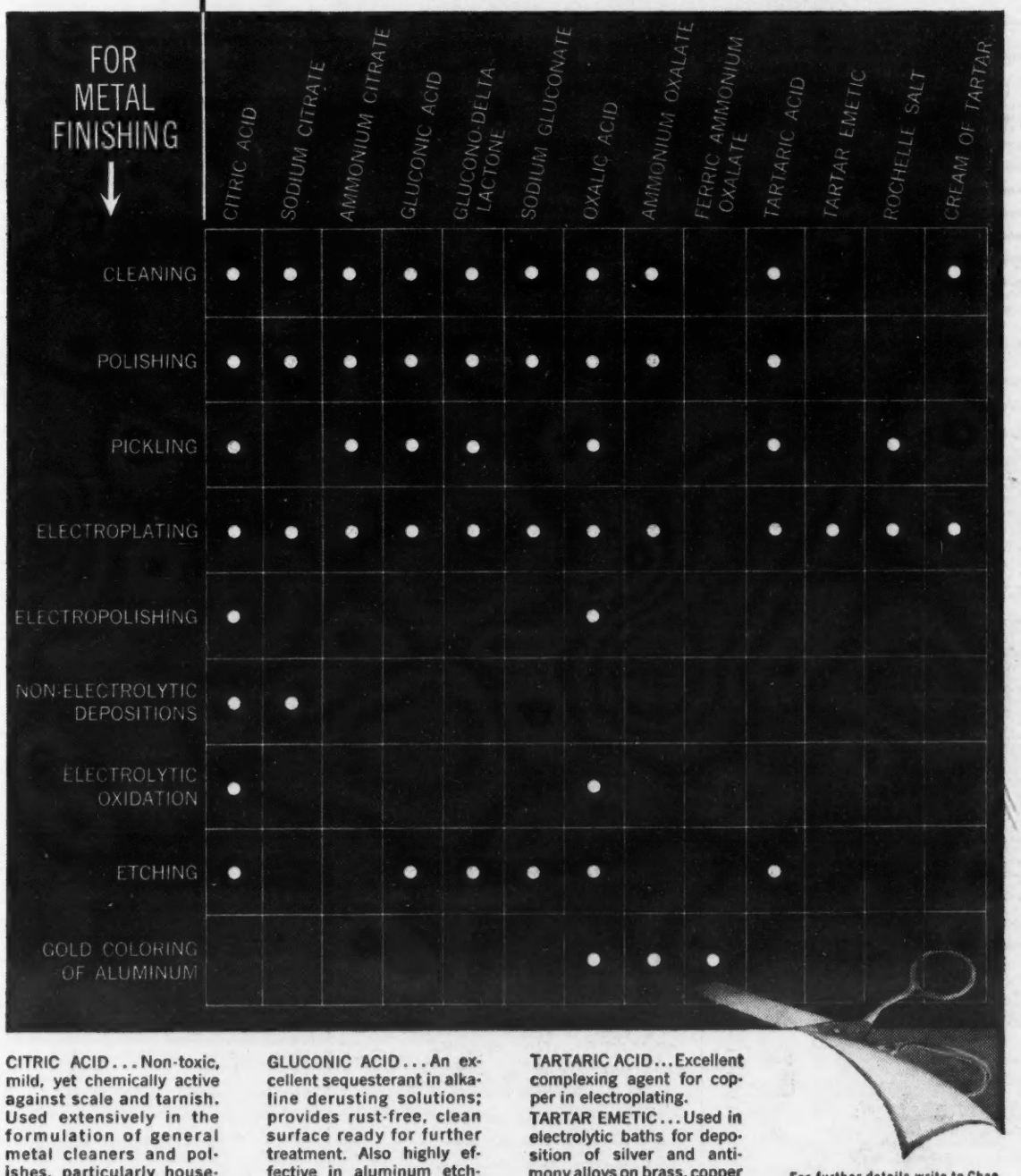
Calcium phytate, bgs., 60 lbs. or more, f.o.b. warehouse N. Y	lb.	.39 - —
Calcium resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works	lb.	.43 - —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½- —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).		
Calcium stearate, etns., c.l.	lb.	.39 - —
etns., l.c.l.	lb.	.40 - .44
Calomel, NF mild, powd., dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b. works	lb.	4.32 - —
NF. mild, precip., dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b. works	lb.	5.67 - —
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms incl., c.l., works	lb.	.15 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½- —
Camphene chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene)		
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms.,	kgs	lb. 3.63 - 3.70
Camphor, syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more.	lb.	.45 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.53 - —
bbls. smaller lots	lb.	.54 - —
tablets, etns., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.80 - —
etns., 500-lb. lots	lb.	.81 - —
etns., smaller lots	lb.	.82 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms.	lb.	.35 - .55
White dms.	lb.	.26 - .50
Cananga oil, native, cns.	lb.	5.00 - 6.50
Rectified, cns	lb.	7.25 - 10.00
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs	lb.	.57 - .58
Refd., pure, bgs	lb.	.62 - .63
Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh 8c. higher.		
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.	lb.	1.00 - —
powd., bgs.	lb.	1.15 - —
Russian bgs.	lb.	2.00 - 2.15
powd bgs.	lb.	2.15 - 2.30
Capric acid, dms	lb.	.27¼- .29¾
tanks	lb.	.24¾- —
Caprolactam monomer, bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b works	lb.	.52 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.57 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.49 - —
Caprylic alcohol 85% dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.19 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.19½- —
tanks, frt. equald.	lb.	.16½- —
Sec 92-99% dms. c.l. f.o.b. works	lb.	.22 - —
dms. l.c.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.23 - —
tanks, f.o.b works	lb.	.19½- —
Caprylic acid, dms	lb.	.27¼- .29¾
tanks	lb.	.24¾- —
Capsicum (see Pepper red)		
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).		
Capsicum oleoresin NF, from dom. pepper, dms	lb.	4.00 - —
NF from African pepper, dms.	lb.	4.50 - —
Caraway oil, NF, dms	lb.	3.75 - —
Caraway seed Danish, bgs.	lb.	.16 - —
Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.19 - —
Carbazole 97%, bbls. ton lots, works	lb.	1.05 - —
Carbon black, channel, rubber heads, bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.08 - —
bgs. c.l., works	lb.	.08½- —
bgs. l.c.l. works	lb.	.16¼- —
Carbon black, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08¾- —
etns. l.c.l., whse	lb.	.13½- —
Carbon black high abrasion, bulk, c.l. works	lb.	.07¼- —
bgs. c.l., works	lb.	.07¾- —
bgs. l.c.l., dlvd or whse	lb.	.14½- —
high modulus bgs. c.l. works.	lb.	.06¼- —
etns. l.c.l., whse.	lb.	.13 —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05¾- —
bgs., etns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.12½- —
Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, etns., c.l., works	lb.	.78 - —
etns. l.c.l., dlvd or whse	lb.	.87 - —
medium color uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.14 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd or whse	lb.	.22½- —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, 30,000-2,999,999 lbs., dlvd. Metropolitan areas, E	ton	60.00 -115.00
bulk, 3,000,000 lbs or more, dlvd Metropolitan areas, E	ton	55.00 - —
Solid, bulk, wholesale, works	ton	85.00 - —
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal dms., c.l., works, frt. equald to competitive points	lb.	.071 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.086 - .091
5-gal dms., 30 dms to c.l., same basis	lb.	.131 - —
5-gal dms., less than 30 dms., same basis	lb.	.161 - —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.0520- —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers dms c.l. frt alld.	lb.	.12¾- —
dms. l.c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.15¼- —
Tech consumers dms. c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11¾- —
dms. l.c.l. t.l.l. frt. alld	lb.	.14¼- —
tanks frt alld	lb.	.10¾- .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).		
Carbromal NF dms. 100-lb lots, works	lb	4.00 4.25
dms smaller lots, works	lb	4.10 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots	lb.	41.00 -43.00
Cardamom seed, bleached "A"	lb.	3.45 - —
Bleached "B"	lb.	3.15 - —
Decorticated Alleppey, cs.	lb.	2.70 - —
Guatemala, cs.	lb.	2.10 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs	lb.	2.10 - —
Ceylon, bgs.	lb.	2.10 - —
Carmine No 40, NF bulk, 100-lb lots or more dlvd.	lb.	16.80 - —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	16.90 -17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.70 Nom.
North Country, No 2, crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.78 - .80
refd., pure, ton lots	lb.	.85 - .87
North Country, No 3, Ceara, crude, ton lots	lb.	.64 - .65
North Country No 3 Carnahyba, crude, ton lots	lb.	.66 - .67
No. 3, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.74 - .75
No. 1, Ceara, yellow, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.94 - .96
Parnahyba, yellow, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.96 - .98
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh 8c per lb higher		
Carotene tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram.		.20½- —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb, dms., works million units.		.12 —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd million units.		.144 - —
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi solid suspension 400,000 A units per gram cns	kilo.	57.60 - —
b-Carotene liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram cns	kilo.	72.00 - —
Pure cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 units per gram cns	kilo.	240.00 —
Carvol	lb	5.00 5.40
Cascara bark, bulk	lb.	.33 - —

Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh., bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.56 - —
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.64 - —
Imp., inedible, acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock Eastern seaports	lb.	.16¾- .17¼
Australian, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼- .19¾
New Zealand, same basis	lb.	.24 - .25
Cashewnut shell, liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N.J.	lb.	.24 - —
dms. ton lots, same basis	lb.	.25 - —
t.w., same basis	lb.	.22½- —
Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.44 1.75
Cassia oil, redist., USP, cns	lb.	7.50 9.00
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls.	lb.	.31 - —
"B," bls.	lb.	.30 - —
"C," bls.	lb.	.29 - —
Korintje "A," bls.	lb.	.31 - —
"B," bls.	lb.	.29 - —
"C," bls.	lb.	.27 - —
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2550- —
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2650- —
Castor oil, dom. dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l	lb.	.2700- —
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2850- —
tanks	lb.	.2500- —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2500- —
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2600- —
tanks	lb.	.2360- —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.2475- —
bgs., ton lots	lb.	.2875- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.3075- —
dom., raw, No. 1, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2200- —
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2300- —
tanks	lb.	.2000- —

Castor oil, no. 3, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.2125- —
dms., c.l.	lb.	.2225- —
tanks	lb.	.1925- —
Refd. deod., dms., c.l.	lb.	.2650- —
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.2750- —
tanks	lb.	.2450- —
USP, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2350- —
dms., l.c.l	lb.	.2450- —
tanks	lb.	.2150- —
Imported, No. 1, Braz., tanks	lb.	.17¼- —
No. 3, tanks, same basis	lb.	.16¾- —
Sulfonated, 50%, dms., works	lb.	.15 - .15½
75%, dms. works	lb.	.19 - .19½
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms.	lb.	.41¼- .43¼
Split, dms.	lb.	.33¾- .34¾
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works	ton	35.00 —
Castoreum nat., cns.	lb	5.25 —
Syn., cns.	lb	9.00 —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms., works	lb	2.17½ —
Resub., dms., works	lb	4.29½ —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls	lb.	Nominal
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic).		
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic)		
Cedarleaf oil, USP XIII, cns., dms.	lb.	4.00 - 5.00
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms.	lb.	1.00 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs	lb.	.36 - —
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.21 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs., t.l., dlvd E	lb.	.36 .51
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E	lb.	.545 .553
27% butyryl content, bgs dlvd. E	lb.	.595 .603

Cellulose acetate-butyrate, 38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.543 - .553
38% butyryl content half-second, bgs., dlvd E	lb	.545 .555
50% butyryl content, bgs dlvd. E	lb	.585 .595
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose)		
Cellulose gum, pure high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more works, frt alld	lb.	.57 —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb	.59 —
Cerium hydrate 74% CeO fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb	1.40 —
77% CeO, fib dms., 100-lb lots or more	lb	1.74 —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate)		
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb lots or more, dlvd.	lb	1.85 1.90
bgs., smaller lots dlvd.	lb	2.15 —
Cetyl alcohol NF fib cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd E	lb	41½ —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis	lb	43½ —
tanks same basis	lb	39 —
Extra, cns. c.l., t.l., dlvd E	lb	48¼ —
fib cns. l.c.l., same basis	lb	50½ —
tanks, same basis	lb	.46 —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate)		
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian.	lb.	1.00 - 1.25
Roman, cs.	lb.	1.50 1.75

DEPENDABLE PFIZER CHEMICALS



CITRIC ACID... Non-toxic, mild, yet chemically active against scale and tarnish. Used extensively in the formulation of general metal cleaners and polishes, particularly household products.

SODIUM CITRATE... A preferred ingredient in electroless nickel baths, resulting in a brighter plate. Also finds wide use in electroplating processes.

AMMONIUM CITRATE... Especially useful for the removal of rust in near neutral solutions. Extremely mild and safe to handle.

GLUCONIC ACID... An excellent sequesterant in alkaline derusting solutions; provides rust-free, clean surface ready for further treatment. Also highly effective in aluminum etching and paint stripping compounds.

OXALIC ACID... The most effective chemical for use in automobile radiator cleaners. Also finds wide use in electropolishing and as an ingredient in general metal cleaners.

FERRIC AMMONIUM OXALATE... Used extensively in the production of light-fast gold-colored aluminum.

TARTARIC ACID... Excellent complexing agent for copper in electroplating.

TARTAR EMETIC... Used in electrolytic baths for deposition of silver and antimony alloys on brass, copper and steel surfaces.

ROCHELLE SALT... Increases efficiency and yields finer-grain deposit in alkaline copperplating.

CREAM OF TARTAR... An excellent additive for brass and aluminum cleaning compounds. Its crystalline structure acts as an effective abrasive in paste polishes. Chemically active against tarnish.

For further details write to Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., Chemical Division, Brooklyn 6, New York.

Science for the world's well-being®

Pfizer

CHEMICAL DIVISION

Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian, bots lb 350.00 — —
Charcoal, activated NF, fib dms., c.l., works lb .34 — —
fib, dms., 5-ton lots, works lb .35 — .35½
fib dms. smaller lots, works lb .36 .59
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated)
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black).
Charcoal hardwood, lump, bulk c.l., f.o.b plant ton 55.00 —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b plant ton 80.00 —
5-lb paper bgs. c.l., same basis ton 106.00 —
20-lb paper bgs. c.l., f.o.b plant, ton 90.00 —
40-lb paper bgs c.l. same basis ton 86.00 —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns lb 4.75 5.00
Chicago acid paste bbls. frt alld. lb 3.21 —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral hydrate, 94% min dms., c.l., works lb .23 — —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .24 — —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, dms., l.c.l. works lb .21 —
Chloral hydrate, USP jars, 1,000-lb lots lb 1.00 — —
jars, 500-lb lots lb 1.03 — —
jars, 100-lb lots or less lb 1.05 — —
Chlordan, agricultural dms., c.l., frt alld lb .65 — —
dms. l.c.l. 5,000-10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb .66 — —
Chlordan, clarified, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 — —
dms. l.c.l. 5,000-10,000-lb lots, frt alld lb .70 — —
Chlorinated paraffin, 40%., dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .15 — —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis lb .16 — —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb 18½ — —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis lb 19½ — —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns. c.l. works lb 60 — —
ctns., l.c.l. works lb 61 — —
125 cps. ctns. c.l., works lb .70 — —
300 cps. ctns. c.l., works lb .80 — —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt equald lb .11 — —
cyls. l.c.l. Metropolitan area lb 12½ .13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs 3.25 —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt equald 100 lbs 4.15 —
tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs 4.35 —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs 5.35 5.85
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis% 100 lbs 6.25 7.25
Chloroacetic acid mono, flake, 99%, purif dms. c.l lb .23½ .25½
dms l.c.l lb 24½ —
tech. flake 96-97%, dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 — —
dms. l.c.l. frt equald lb .20 —
3-Chloro-4-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld lb 1.03 — —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb 1.38 — —
6-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms. frt alld lb. 66 — —
m-Chloroaniline dms. c.l. frt alld lb .75 — —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb 77 — —
tanks, same basis lb 73 — —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .52 — —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb .54 — —
tanks, same basis lb .50 — —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .77 — —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .79 — —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., l.c.l., works lb 1.05 — —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb 1.20 — —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., l.c.l., works lb 1.95 — —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., l.c.l., works lb 1.10 — —
fib dms., smaller lots, works lb 1.25 — —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., 2,000-lbs or more works, lb 2.25 — —
fib dms. less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb 2.30 — —
Chloroform, tech. dms. c.l. divd. E lb .18 — —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb .19 — —
tanks same basis lb .17 — —
Chloroform, USP, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .27 — —
dms., l.c.l., divd lb .30 — —
tanks, minimum 4,000 gals divd. lb .25 — —
3-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, divd. E., 100% basis lb. .90 — —
Powd., divd. E., 100% basis lb. 1.00 — —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd. divd. E lb .96 — —
4-Chloro-2-nitrophenol, tech., paste, dms. frt alld lb. .75 — —
4-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms. frt alld lb .99 — —
5-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .20½ — —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .37 — —
dms, l.c.l., same basis lb .38 — —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt equald lb .37 — —
dms, l.c.l., same basis lb .38 — —
Chloropicrin, coml., cyls., 180 lbs. frt alld lb 1.07 — —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis lb 1.08 — —
cyls., 50 lbs., same basis lb 1.14 — —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt equald lb .0465 — —
dms, l.c.l. frt equald lb .0515 — —
tanks frt equald lb .0415 — —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms ½c per lb higher
o-Chlorotoluene, tech., dms., l.t., works lb .37 — —
dms, l.c.l., l.t.l. same basis lb .38 — —
Choline bitartrate, 100-lb. dms., frt. equald lb. 1.25 — —
Choline chloride, 100-lb dms., frt. equald lb. 1.25 — —
Choline dihydrogen citrate, 100-lb. dms. frt. equald lb. 1.25 — —
Chrome green (F dark, light medium blue content, 115%, bbls divd E of Rockies, lb .43 — —
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb .44 — —
medium blue content, 41-45% bbls same basis lb .44 — —
blue content 45 48% bbls., same basis lb .45 — —
Chrome green, reduced color 25%, bbls., same basis lb .20 — —
Chrome green prices 1c higher W of Rockies

Chrome orange, CP, bbls., divd. E of Rockies lb. .35 — —
Chrome orange prices 1c higher W of Rockies.
Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., divd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 — —
Chrome yellow price 1c higher W of Rockies.
Chromic acid, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½ — —
dms., l.c.l., divd, N Y Metropolitan area lb. .30 .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, dms., 500-2,000-lb lots, works, lb. .10 — —
Chromium fluoride bbls., works lb .51 .52
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib dms. c.l. frt alld. lb. 1.20 —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .44½ — —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb. .45¼ — —
Chromium trioxide, NF bots lb 1.15 —
Cinchona bark, NF red, broken, bgs lb .25 —
NF yellow broken bgs lb .35 .40
Cinnamic acid, refd., bots lb 2.50 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots lb 1.50 1.60
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb .80 1.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs lb. .53 — —
Ceylon, No "0000," bgs lb. .73 — —
Cinnamon bark oil, bots lb. 42.00 48.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb 1.60 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms lb 8.50 13.50
Citral, CP, bots lb. 4.50 5.00
Extra, bots lb. 3.60 5.00
Syn., dms lb 7.25 7.40
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .29½ .30
bgs. dms. 10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 .30⅛
bgs., dms. smaller lots lb. .30½ .31
Citric acid, USP, hydrous, fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½ .28
bgs. dms. 10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 .28⅛
bgs. dms. smaller lots lb. .29 .29⅛
Powdered citric acid ½c per lb. higher
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms lb 1.00 —
Java-type, dms lb. 1.20 - 1.35
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. 1.40 1.60
Citronellol, bots. dms. lb 1.90 2.50
Citronellol, synthetic, dms lb 1.70 —
Civet, artif., bots lb. 13.75 15.00
Nat, bots oz 8.50 15.00
Clay, ball, dom. airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 17.50 21.50
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton 8.00 11.25
imp airfloated bgs. c.l., Atl port net-ton. 43.00 47.00
lump, bulk, Atl port net-ton. 31.50 37.50
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd. air floated, 99%, 325 mesh, Georgia bgs., c.l., works, ton. 11.00 17.00
Georgia bgs. l.c.l. works ton. 13.50 22.50
imp. white, lump, bulk, c.l. ex-dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me long-ton. 23.00 35.00
white, powd. bgs. c.l. ex dock, net-ton. 50.00 —
bgs. l.c.l. ex whse net-ton. 60.00 70.00
Cleaners naphtha, petroleum, 105° F Flash, tankcars New Jersey and New York gal. 18 — —
Group 3 gal. 12875 — —
Houston, Texas gal. 145 — —
140 F Flash, tankcars, New Jersey or New York gal. 205 — —
Group 3 gal. 154 — —
Houston Texas gal. 17 — —
Cleve's acid, tech., mixed, solid, dms., frt alld lb 1.05 — —
1.6 tech., solid dms frt alld lb 77 — —
1.7 tech., dms frt alld lb 2.20 — —
Clove bud oil, USP, dms. lb. 2.65 - —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs lb. .35 - —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .37 - —
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.10 - —
CMC, crude, 96.4% low or medium vis bgs., 23,000 lbs., divld. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
96.4% low, or medium vis., bgs., less than 23,000 lbs., divd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 .50
65% low or medium vis. bgs., c.l., divd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 —
l.c.l., divd E., 100% basis lb. .42 1.00
purif., high vis. (see Cellulose gum).
CMC, standard low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. works, frt alld lb. .57 —
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - 1.00
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 1c. per lb. lower and are on a divd. basis.
Coaltar, crude resale to soln., tanks, works gal. .17 —
Refd. resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .35 — —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .39 — —
tanks works gal 20½ — —
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, Works ton. 42.00 - —
Carbon, bulk works ton. 42.00 - —
Indust., bulk, works ton. 44.00 - —
Coke, bulk works ton 40.50 — —
Fiber, bulk works ton 48.00 — —
Roofing, 145 155 F., Federal Specification RP 381 Type I tanks, works ton. 41.00 - —
Cobalt acetate, 23.6% Co dms., divd lb 1.04 —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250 lb bbls. divd E of Rockies lb 4.90 —
Cobalt blue prices 1c higher W of Rockies
Cobalt blue imitation (see Ultramarine blue)
Cobalt carbonate, 46% Co, powd., bgs. divd lb 1.45 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., divd lb .93 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., divd lb 1.97 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms lb. 71½ — —
Liq., 6% Co., dms lb. 57½ — —
Cobalt metal, 99% dms. f.o.b carrier lb 1.50 —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq. 6% Co., dms. divd lb. 48¾ —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co. bbls. divd. lb .75 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, ceramic grade, 72½ 73½% Co., kgs., divd E of Mississippi R. lb 1.15 - —
70 71% Co kgs same basis lb 1.12 — —
Cobalt oxide prices W of Mississippi R 3c. per pound higher
Cobalt phosphate powd., 32.1% Co., dms. divd lb. 1.35 —

Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .32½ - —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., divd lb. .64 - —
Monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., divd lb. 1.09 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co., dms. divd. lb. .44 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots, f.o.b works oz. 17.50 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns. 100-oz. lots f.o.b. works oz. 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls lb .18 .20
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .53 - .58
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .13¼ - —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .11½ - —
Refd., deodorized, dms. lb. .19 - .20
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms lb. .21½ .24
tanks lb. .19 —
double dist. (stripped), dms. lb. .22½ .25
tanks lb. .20 —
Cod oil, dms., spot lb. .08¼ - .08½
Codeine NF cns. 100-oz lots oz. 13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride cns 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate USP, cns. 100-oz lots oz. 10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate USP cns. 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms gal 1.40 1.70
Cohosh root, black bls lb 20 25
Blue bls lb 20 25
Colchicine, USP, bots. 27.50 29.00
Colchicum root bls lb 35 45
Colchicum seed, bgs. lb. .85 - .90
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½ - —
USP flexible dms lb .34 — —
Colocynth pulp bls lb .75 — —
Colombo root, bls lb 16 .18
Condurango bark bls lb 18 20
Congo copal gum, No 1, bgs lb .26 - .27
No 2, bgs lb .23 .25
No 3, bgs lb .21 .24
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. lb. .80 - .90
Copaiba oil cns lb 1.35 2.00
Copper acetate, bbls. c.l., works lb .53 - —
bbls. l.c.l. works lb .54 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, dark dense, works lb. 34.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. 35.85 - —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .43½ - .44
cryst., dihydrate, dms., works lb. .29¾ .30¼
cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .37¾ .38½
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .3855 - .4155
Copper cyanide, tech., dms 20,000-lb lots or more lb. .609 — —
dms. 1,000-lb lots or more lb. .619 — —
dms. smaller lots lb. .639 .65
Copper gluconate, dms lb 3.20 —
Copper hydrate, dry, dms. c.l., frt. E of Miss lb. .52½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
Copper metal, electrolytic, divd. Valley, basis lb. .29 - —
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms frt alld lb. .26½ - —
Copper nitrate, tech. cryst. dms., works lb. .30¾ .32¾
Copper oleate, solid 9% Cu dms., works lb. .45 - —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, works lb. .46 - —
Copper oxide, red, 97%, USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb lots, works lb. .46½ - —
90% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .45½ - —
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots lb 4.25 — —
10% active quinolinolate dms lb 1.14 1.15
Copper resinate, precip. dms frt. alld lb. .47 - —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1885 - —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.50 - 15.00
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 22.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 23.40 - —
Tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 29.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 30.60 - —
Copper undecylenate, dms lb 2.75 —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 167.50 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f ton. 162.50 - —
Coriander oil, USP, bots. lb. 6.50 - 7.25
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .18 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Yugoslavian bgs lb. .08½ - —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .17¼ - —
Foots, (soapstock acid 95%) tanks, New York lb. .05½ Nom.
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .2298 - .2325
tanks lb. .2098 - —
Corn oil acids, dist., dms lb. .15½ - .18
tanks lb. .13 - —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs. c.l. 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
paper bgs. l.c.l. 100 lbs 7.45 - —
Corn syrup, 43° Be., tanks, divd. N Y. 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 7.23 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP bots., kilo or more gram .95 - 1.75
Costus oil, bots oz. 6.00 —
Cottonseed meal, 41% bgs., Memphis 100 lbs. 54.00 - 56.00
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .12¾ - .13
tanks, Valley lb. .12¾ - —
tanks, Texas, Waco lb. .12⅝ - —
Foots (soapstock, acid 95%), New York, tanks lb. .03½ - —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .18⅜ - .18¾
tanks, salad, dms. lb. .16⅜ - —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .15½ - .18
tanks lb. .13 - —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms lb. 3.30 - 3.40
Cramp bark, NF, bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF bots, chys., lb. 3.05 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .24 - —
Crude, soln 80%, tanks, works, gal. .226 - —
Refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 62 - —
tanks, same basis gal 38 —
West Coast creosote prices computed on a basis of 24c. per gallon for straight oil and 20c per gallon for coaltar
Creosote, beechwood, chys., dms., f.o.b. works, divd. in Metropolitan area lb. 1.73 1.77
Hardwood, NF chys., dms., same basis lb. 1.42 1.47
Pinewood, dms. incl. c.l., works, lb. .0611 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l., works lb. .0684 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l. ex whse, New York lb. .0795 - —
tanks, works lb. .0511 - —
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Cresol, tech. 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, tanks, same basis lb. .17½ - .18

Cresol, USP, 50% 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., c.l., works, lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
2.97% 2°C. dms. c.l., frt. equald. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks same basis lb. .20 - —
o-Cresol 30.5°C. m.p and over, ret., dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
30° 30 49°C m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½ - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
29°-29.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
25°-28°C m.p. dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks same basis lb 13 - —
p-Cresol, 98% dms., c.l., divd lb .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., divd lb .53 - —
tanks, divd lb .49 - —
2,3-Cresotic acid dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 — —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .72 — —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns lb. 1.80 2.03
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., metapara content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 - —
metapara content 25% or less, dms. c.l. t.l. same basis gal. 1.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imp., metapara content 25% or less, f.o.b works, frt. equald. to competitive points, 50 dms or more. gal. 1.03½ - —
less than 50 dms., same basis gal. 1.05 1.15
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93% dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
Crotonic acid, dms., 200 lbs. or more, l.c.l., divd lb. .36 - —
Cryolite, nat. indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., works lb .21 — —
bgs. l.t.l. works lb .22 — —
Cubeb berries, NF, bgs. lb. 1.30 - —
Powd., cs. lb. 1.45 - —
Cubeb oil, cns lb. 8.75 9.00
Cumene, dms. c.l., works lb 12 — —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .14 — —
tanks, works lb .11 — —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .19 - —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .36 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .38 - —
Cumin seed oil, bots., cns lb. 15.50 - 17.00
Cyanamide, fertilizer, mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont. contract, ton. 57.00 - —
Fertilizer, pulv. 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton 2.85 - —
Indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 75.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 96.00 - —
Indust grade 6-16 mesh, dms. c.l., works ton. 120.00 - —
dms. l.c.l., works ton. 140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., divd. E of Rockies gal. 1.02 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.10 - —
dms. c.l. divd W of Rockies gal. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .85 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
98% tech. 40-dm. lots or more, f.o.b works gal. .56 - —
5-39 dms. same basis gal. .60 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .36 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt alld. E lb. .28½ - —
dms. l.c.l. works, same basis, lb. .29½ - —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .26 — —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
tanks, works lb. .31 — —
Cyclohexylamine, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
Cypress oil, bots. lb 5.30 —

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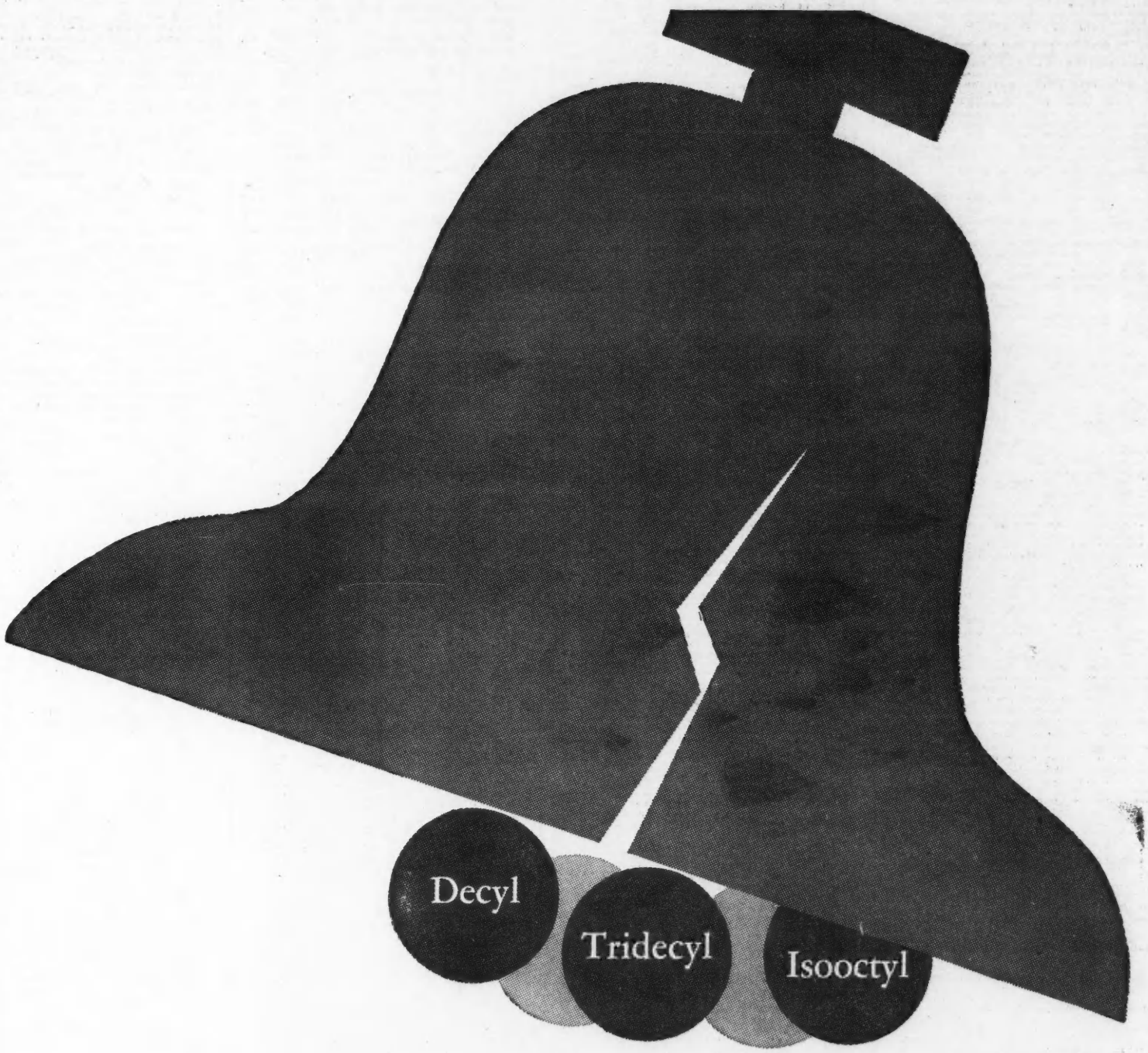
2,4-D, tech., bgs. dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .40 — —
bgs. dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .45 .49
2,4-D, butyl ester, dms. c.l. works. lb. .43 — —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 .53
tanks, same basis lb. .42 —
2,4-D, isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 — —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .48 .53
tanks, works lb. .42 —
Dammar gum, Batavia, A E, cs lb No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs lb. .15½ .16
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .10 .11
black, bold, bgs lb. .16 .18
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .13 .14¼
unscraped, bgs. lb. .13 .14½
pale, chips, bgs lb. .16 .18
pale nubs, bgs. lb. 20¾ .24
Siam, cs lb. 31½ .34
Singapore, No. 1, bgs. lb. .38 - .44
No 2, bgs. lb. .29 .32
dust, bgs. lb. .18 .20
No 3, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib dms., c.l., works lb. .45 .47
tib dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .23 - —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis. lb. .25 - —
fib dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
fib dms., smaller lots, same basis lb .26 - —
Powdered DDT 1c per pound higher.
DDVP (see Dimethyl dichlorovinyl phosphate)
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., divd. E. lb. .43½ - —
dms., l.c.l., divd. E. lb. .45½ - —
tanks, divd E lb. .41 — —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., divd lb. .23½ - —
dms., l.c.l., divd. lb. .25 - —
tanks, divd. lb .21 — —
Perfume grade, bots. lb 1.60 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol)
Deertongue leaves, bls. lb. .50 - .60



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Defluorinated Phosphate—Dyes

Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 14% P paper bgs., c.l., t.l., Tupelo, Miss ton.52.00 . —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., Plant City, Fla ton.61.25 . —
paper bags, c.l., works, Miss ton.66.00 . —
19% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works, Houston, Tex ton.66.35 . —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices
Degras common (15-17% free fatty acid), 400-lb dms lb. .12 . .14
Neutral (over 2% free fatty acid), 400-lb dms lb. 13 . —
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l. divd E of Rockies,
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .69½ —
tanks divd. same basis gal 74½ .80½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., divd E of Rockies gal. 72 —
dms. t.c.l. same basis gal. 77 .83
tanks same basis gal 56
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1 dms., divd E of Rockies gal. 70½ —
dms. t.c.l. same basis gal. 75½ .81½
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, SD2B tanks, same basis gal. .54½ —
dms. c.l. divd E of Rockies gal .69 —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. 74 .80
tanks same basis gal. 53 —
SD3A dms. c.l. divd E of Rockies gal. .68 —
dms. t.c.l same basis gal. 73 .79
tanks, same basis gal. .53 —
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD23A, dms. c.l. divd E of Rockies gal. 70½ —
dms. t.c.l. same basis gal. 75½ .81½
tanks same basis gal. .54½ —
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD23H, dms., c.l. divd E of Rockies gal. 71 —
dms., t.c.l. same basis gal. 76 .82
tanks same basis gal. .55 —
Denatured alcohol SD29 dms. c.l., divd E of Rockies gal. .69½ —
dms t.c.l same basis gal. 74½ .80½
tanks, same basis gal. .53½ —
SD30 dms. c.l. divd E of Rockies gal. .68 —
dms t.c.l same basis gal. 73 .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 —
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD-33A, dms. c.l. divd E of Rockies gal. 71 —
dms. t.c.l., same basis gal. 76 .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 —
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD-40, dms., divd. E of Rockies gal. .70½ —
dms. t.c.l. same basis gal. 75½ .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½ —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas prices are 7c per gal higher
West coast divd prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c differential on tankcars is maintained
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb. 15.00 17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb 6.50 —
Dextrin corn gum paper bgs., c.l., .00 lbs. 9.39 . —
paper bgs., t.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.54 . —
canary dark, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 9.23 . —
paper bgs., t.c.l 100 lbs. 9.38 . —
indust grade 6-16 mesh, canary light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.13 . —
paper bgs., t.c.l 100 lbs. 9.28 . —
white paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 8.97 . —
paper bgs., t.c.l 100 lbs. 9.12 . —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs 15c per 100 lbs higher
Dextrose anhyd. comi. bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 8.65
bgs. t.c.l 100 lbs 8.80 . —
Anhyd. special, aluminum foil lined fib dms. 200-lb dms 100 lbs.14.70 . —
100-lb dms. 160 lbs.15.20 . —
Hydrated. comi. bgs. c.l. ex whse 100 lbs 7.45
bgs. c.l. ex whse 100 lbs 7.60
USP dms lb 19¾ —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms. c.l., divd lb .15½ —
dms., t.c.l., divd lb. 17 —
tanks, divd lb. .13 —
Tech. dms. c.l. divd. lb .13 —
dms. t.c.l., divd lb. 15 —
tanks divd lb. 16½ —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb 3.30 4.30
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb .32 —
dms. t.c.l. works lb .33 —
tanks works lb 29½ —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb .32 —
dms. t.c.l., works lb .33 —
tanks works lb .29½ —
Dialkylamine dms., c.l., divd. lb 98½ —
dms. t.c.l., divd. lb 1.00 —
tanks divd lb .96 —
o-Dianisidine dry, tech. fib dms lb 2.00 —
Dibenzyl sebacate dms. c.l., works. lb .93 . —
dms. t.c.l., same basis lb 94 . —
tanks same basis lb .91 . —
Dibromobenzene bgs. 500-lb lots. lb .55 . —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, feed grade, c.l., t.l., dms., divd lb. .65 . —
t.t.l. dms. same basis lb 68 —
Food grade c.l. t.l. dms., divd. lb .65 —
dms. t.t.l. same basis lb 68 1.10
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l. divd. lb .57 —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb 60 —
tanks, same basis lb .54 —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., divd E lb. .31½ —
tanks, divd E lb 33 —
Dibutyl maleate dms. c.l., t.l., divd E lb .29 —
dms. t.c.l., t.t.l., divd E lb .31½ —
tanks, divd E lb 33 —
Dibutyl phthalate dms. c.l., divd. E lb. .29 —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .31½ —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .29 . —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .29 . —
Dibutyl sebacate dms., c.l., works. basis lb. .29 . —
dms. t.c.l., works lb .67½ —
tanks, works lb 65½ —

Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½ —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., divd lb. .55½ —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .57 . —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 . —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .28½ —
dms., t.c.l., divd. lb. .30 . —
tanks, divd. lb. .26 . —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .63½ .64
tanks, works lb. .61 —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .63 . —
3,4-Dichloroaniline, tech., solid, tanks, frt alld lb. .73 . —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12 —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .12¾ —
tanks, same basis lb. .13¾ —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., t.o.b., works, frt. alld. E lb. .12 —
dms. 2,000 lbs or more same basis lb. .14½ —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .33½ —
dms., t.c.l., or t.t.l., works lb. .34 . —
tanks, works lb .32 . —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, dms., c.l., t.l., divd E lb. .15½ —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .17 . —
tanks same basis lb .13 . —
Dichloroisocyanuric acid, dms., c.l., t.l. frt equald lb. .65 . —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb .75 . —
Dichloropentanes dist. dms., c.l., works lb. .05 . —
dms., t.c.l., works lb .06 . —
tanks works lb .03 . —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).
Dicyclohexylamine dms. c.l. works. lb .54 . —
dms. t.c.l., works lb. .55 . —
tanks works lb. .53 . —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, gran. fib. dms c.l. works frt alld. fib. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .47½ —
Dicyclopentadiene dms. c.l., t.o.b. works lb .14½ —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾ —
tanks same basis lb. .12 —
Didecyl phthalate dms. c.l. works. lb. .28½ —
dms. t.c.l., same basis lb. .30 —
tankcars, tanktrucks 2,000 gals lb. .26 —
tanktrucks 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis lb 26½ —
Dieldrin, dms., c.l. divd. lb. 1.85 —
dms. t.c.l divd lb 1.90 —
Diethanolamine dms. c.l., divd E. lb .27 —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb .28½ —
tanks same basis lb. 24½ —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l. frt alld lb. 27½ —
dms. t.t.l. frt allid. lb .28½ —
tanks frt allid lb. 26½ —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital)
Diethyl carbonate dms. c.l., t.o.b. works lb .47½ —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. 48½ —
tanks, same basis lb 45 —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., divd lb .69½ —
dms. t.c.l., divd. lb .71 —
tanks, divd lb .67 —
Diethyl oxalate dms. c.l., t.o.b. works lb. 42½ —
dms., t.c.l same basis lb 43½ —
tanks same basis lb. 40 —
Diethyl phthalate dms. c.l., divd. lb. .29¾ —
dms., t.c.l., divd. lb. .31¼ —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis lb. .27¾ —
tankcars, tanktrucks 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .27¼ —
Diethyl sulfate, dms, c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .21 . —
dms., t.c.l., frt. allid. E lb. .22½ —
tanks, frt. allid. E lb. .18½ —
Diethyl thiourea dms. c.l., t.l., works lb .58 . —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb .59 . —
Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer dms. c.l. t.l. works. lb 2.30 . —
5-44 dm lots, works lb 2.35 . —
1-4 dm lots, works lb 2.40 . —
N,N-Diethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt allid lb. 83 —
Diethylamine dms. c.l., divd E lb .52 —
dms. t.c.l., same basis lb 53½ —
tanks, same basis lb 49½ —
N,N Diethylaniline dms. c.l., frt. allid lb .57 —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .58 —
tanks, same basis lb 55 —
Diethylbenzene, 380 lb dms., c.l., t.l., frt allid., Zone 1 lb .17½ —
f.o.b. Zone 2 lb. .18½ —
Diethylbenzene, 380-lb. dms., t.c.l., c.l., f.o.b. Zone 1 lb. .19½ —
f.o.b warehouse points, Zone 2 lb. .20½ —
Diethylbenzene tankcars, Zone 1 lb. .15 —
Zone 2 lb .16 —
Zone 1 is East of the Rockies Zone 2, West of the Rockies
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Di-octyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Di-octyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol dms c.l. divd E. dms. t.c.l same basis lb .17¾ —
tanks same basis lb .19¼ —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .15¼ —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .55¾ —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l., dms., frt. allid. E lb. .30¾ —
dms., t.c.l., frt. allid. E lb. .32¼ —
tanks, frt. allid. E lb. .28¼ —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾ —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .31½ —
tanks, works lb. .28¾ —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .22½ —
dms., t.c.l., divd. E lb. .24 . —
tanks divd E lb. .20 —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate dms. c.l., works. lb. .27¼ —
dms. t.c.l., works lb. .28 —
tanks works lb. .25¼ —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .21 —
dms., t.c.l., divd. E lb. .22½ —
tanks divd E lb. .18½ —
Diethylenetriamine dms., c.l. divd. E lb. .44 —
dms. t.c.l. divd E. lb. .45½ —
tanks, divd E. lb. .41½ —
Diethylstilbesterol, USP, bots. 10 kilo lots kilo 100 00 147 50
bots. 1-kilo lot kilo 110 00 152 50
Digitalis leaves USP dom dms lb 1.25
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram 3.75 4.20
Diglycol laurate dms., ton lots lb. .32½ —
Diglycol stearate, dms. t.l lb. .26 —

Digycolic acid bgs. c.l., t.l., works. lb. .15½ —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .16 —
Dihexyl senacate dms., c.l., works. lb 66 . —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .67 . —
tanks, works lb. .64 . —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.10 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate oulk. gram. .03 . —
1,3-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb 3.45 . —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb 2.55 . —
Tech., dms., 20,000 lbs or more lb 1.11 . —
dms. 1,050 lbs to 20,000 lbs lb 1.13 . —
dms. 150 lbs to 1,050 lbs lb 1.15 . —
Di-isobutyl ketone dms. c.l. divd. lb. .17 —
dms. t.c.l. divd. lb. .18½ —
tanks divd lb .14½ —
Di-isobutyl phthalate dms., c.l., divd E. lb .31½ —
dms. t.c.l., same basis lb .32½ —
tanks, same basis lb. 29 —
Di-isobutylene dms c.l., divd E lb .10 —
dms. t.c.l., divd E lb .11½ —
tanks divd E lb .08 —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. 29 —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .30½ —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals. works lb. .27 . —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., works lb. .26½ —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb .62 —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .61¼ —
tanks, works lb 60 —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .23¼ —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .24¾ —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾ —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., divd. E of Rockies lb. .50½ —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .52 —
tanks, same basis lb 48 —
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms lb. 5.25 . —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb 4.15 . —
Dimethyl dichlorovinyl phosphate, 55-gal dms., divd lb 3.50 . —
Dimethyl ethanolamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., divd E lb. .78 . —
dms., t.c.l., divd. E lb. .79½ —
tanks, divd. E lb. .75½ —
Dimethyl ethanolamine, 70%, dms., c.l., divd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .78 . —
dms., t.c.l., divd. 100% basis lb. .79½ —
tanks, divd., 100% basis lb. .75½ —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, cms. lb. 1.90 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¾ —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .31¼ —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .27¾ —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .27¼ —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.31 . —
tanks, works lb 1.30 . —
Dimethyl sulfate, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .17½ —
ret. dms., t.c.l., works lb. .18½ —
tanks, works lb. .16½ —
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .17½ —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .18½ .19½
tanks, works lb. .15 . —
Dimethyl sulfoxide, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .35 . —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .37 . .38
tanks, same basis lb. .33 . —
Dimethylamine 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .38 —
dms. t.c.l., frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .38½ —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .28 . —
Dimethylamine, 40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .35 . —
dms. t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½ —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. allid lb. .28 . —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .29 . —
tanks, same basis lb. .26 . —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .32½ —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .33 . .34
tanks, works lb. .30 . —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. allid lb. .75 . —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls. dlvd E. of Rockies. lb. 1.61 . —
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c higher W of Rockies
m-Dinitrobenzene 89°C., dms lb. .26 —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C. dms., c.l., frt. allid E lb. .17¼ —
dms., t.c.l. frt allid E. lb. .17¾ —
tanks frt allid E lb. .17 —
2,4-Dinitrophenol bbls lb. .41 . —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene oil, dms. lb. .41 . —
Refd. 63°C dms lb. .11 . —
Dioctyl adipate dms. c.l., works lb. .42½ —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .43½ —
tanks, works lb. .40 . —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms. c.l., frt. allid. E lb. .29 . —
dms., t.c.l., frt. allid. E lb. .30½ —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .27 . —
tankcars tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .26½ —
Dioctyl phthalate prices ¾c higher in West.
Dioctyl sebacate dms., c.l., works. lb. .61¼ —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .62¼ —
tanks works divd lb. .62¼ —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., frt. allid. E. lb. .31½ —
dms., t.c.l., frt. allid. E lb. .33 . —
tanks, frt. allid. E lb. .29 . —
Prices in the west are 2c. per lb. higher.
Dipentaerythritol bgs. c.l. t.l., divd. E lb. .34 . —
bgs., t.c.l., t.t.l., divd E lb. .35 . —
Dipentene dest-dist. dms., c.l., works gal. .58 . —
dms., t.c.l. works lb. .62 . —
tankscars works gal. 78 . —
Steam dist. dms. c.l., works, South gal. .41 . —
dms., t.c.l., divd New York gal. .72 . —
tanks, works, South gal. .91 . —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil). lb. .55 . —
Diphenolic acid 1,000-lb or more, bgs., works lb. .75 . —
Diphenolic polyether acids, 1,000-lb. or more bgs. works lb. 1.00 —
Diphenyl, bgs. c.l. t.l., works lb. .16¾ —
bgs. t.c.l. works lb. .18½ —
tanks works lb. .15¾ —
Diphenyl oxide perfume grade cns. lb. .55 .70
Diphenyl phthalate dms., c.l., works. lb. .52 . —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .54 . —

Diphenylamine refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works frt. equald lb. .33 —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .34 —
Refd., fused tanks, same basis lb. .29 . —
Refd. diphenylamine in dms., ½c per lb higher
Diphenylguanadine bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. allid lb. .51 . —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. allid lb. .52 . —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms lb. 5.00 5.60
Dipropylene glycol dms., c.l., frt. allid lb. .17 —
dms. t.c.l. frt allid. lb. .18½ —
tanks, frt allid lb .14¼ —
Dipropylene glycol prices 1c. higher in West.
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms. c.l., divd E lb .20 —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .21½ —
tanks, same basis lb 18½ —
Dithiodibenzoic acid dms. 1,000-lb lots, works lb. 1.80 . —
Di-o-tolylguanidine dms. ton lots, frt allid lb. .71 . —
dms., smaller lots, frt. allid lb. .72 . —
Di-o-tolylthiourea tech solid dms., c.l. t.l. frt allid lb. .55 —
Divinylbenzene 20-25% dms. c.l., works frt equald lb. .20 —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .21 . —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 —
50-60% dms. c.l. works, 100% basis lb 1.00 —
dms. t.c.l. works, 100% basis lb 1.05 —
tanks same basis lb 90 —
Dodecenyl succinic anhydride dms. c.l., t.l., divd. E lb. .50 . —
dms, t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .52 . —
Dodecylbenzene, dms. c.l. t.o.b. works frt equald lb .134 —
dms t.c.l same basis lb 144 —
tanks, same basis lb .11½ —
Dodecylphenol c.l. frt allid lb .22½ —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .23½ —
tanks, same basis lb .20 —
Dodecylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c per pound higher
Dyes, coaltar certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb lots, dlvd.:
Blue, FD&C, No 1 lb.15.65 17 60
No 2 lb.15.65 17 60
Green, FD&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 17 60
No 2 lb.15.65 17 60
No 3 lb 19.60 22.85
Red, FD&C, No. 2 lb.31.30 35.90
No 3 lb. 3.30 4.10
No 4 lb 19.60 22.85
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics 500-lb and 1-lb lots divd.
Yellow, FD&C, No. 5 lb. 3.30 4.10
No 6 lb 3.30 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200-lb and 1-lb lots divd
Black, D&C, No 1 lb.10.50 10.95
Brown, D&C, No 1 lb.15.65 16.10
Green, D&C, No 5 lb 15.65 16.10
No 6 lb 15.65 16.10
No 7 lb 15.65 16.10
Orange, D&C, No. 3 lb.14.35 14.80
No 4 lb 10.50 10.95
No 5 lb 19.60 20.05
Red, D&C, No. 17 lb 3.80 4.25
No 18 lb.10.50 10.95
No 19 lb 23.60 24.00
No 21 lb 15.00 15.45
No 22 lb 3.90 4.35
No 28 lb.10.50 10.95
No 33 lb.24.15 24.65
Violet, D&C, No 2 lb.17.00 17.45
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 lb 15.65 16.10
No 8 lb 10.50 10.95
No 10 lb 10.50 10.95
No 11 lb 13.05 13.50
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb and 1-lb lots, dlvd.:
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1 lb 15.65 16.10
Green, Ext. D&C No 1 lb 15.65 16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No 1 lb 13.05 13.50
Yellow Ext. D&C No 1 lb 10.50 10.95
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Color Index scale or prototype), contract dlvd No.
11110 Brilliant scarlet BN lb 1.79 —
13390 Fast blue SR lb. 1.57 . —
14025 Yellow 2G lb 1.26 . —
14030 Orange R extra, conc. lb 1.64 . —
14645 Chrome black F lb. 77 . —
14720 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.76 . —
15510 Orange Y, extra conc. lb. 83 . —
15620 Fast Red A, conc lb. 99 . —
15705 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. 1.61 . —
16150 Scarlet 2RL lb. 1.12 . —
16255 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc lb 1.23 . —
16230 Fast light, orange 2G lb 1.26 . —
17590 Brown PG lb 1.39 . —
18050 Phloxine 2G lb 3.00 . —
18055 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.16 . —
18965 Fast yellow 2G lb 1.55 . —
19140 Yellow XX lb 2.32 . —
19555 Yellow NN conc. lb 2.48 . —
20170 Brown Y lb 3.67 . —
20470 Blue black, extra, conc lb 1.33 . —
21010 Brown, RX, conc lb. 1.42 . —
22240 Scarlet B lb 2.81 . —
22310 Red FC lb 1.57 . —
22311 Brown MCW lb. 1.59 . —
22510 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.51 . —
23500 Red 4BX, conc lb 1.80 . —
24410 Sky blue FF extra, conc. lb. 1.95 . —
24695 Brilliant yellow conc lb 3.27 . —
26360 Navy blue 3R, conc lb 1.84 . —
26695 Black F, conc. lb. 2.30 . —
26900 Milling Red 3R, conc lb 2.24 . —
27075 Neutral black 2B, conc lb 2.75 . —
27720 Gray L lb 2.18 . —
29185 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb 2.23 . —
30015 Diazo black VJ conc. lb 2.48 . —
30045 Yellow brown K, extra lb 1.65 . —
30235 Black EB, 200% lb 1.33 . —
30295 Green BY conc. lb 1.07 . —
35660 Brown B lb 2.89 . —
37565 Naphthol SWF lb 1.85 . —
40000 Yellow 2G lb 1.44 . —
41000 Yellow OX lb 2.45 . —
42000 Green V crystals lb 2.73 . —
42040 Brilliant green G crystals lb 3.62 . —
42090 Blue EG lb 1.85 . —
42100 Milling green 6B, conc. lb 4.78 . —
42640 Violet 4BXN lb 2.43 . —
43830 Brilliant blue, BBG lb 2.44 . —
44045 Blue B, extra conc. lb 3.61 . —
45170 Red BX lb 4.76 . —
50415 Nigrosine SSJ lb. 1.03 . —
52015 Blue GXX lb. 2.54 . —
58005 Alizarin red SC lb. 3.64 . —
59700 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.70 . —
59710 Flaming orange 6RD double powder lb 4.90 . —
59800 Dark blue 8G, single paste. lb. 2.28 . —
59825 Jade green NC, supra, double paste lb. 1.75 . —
61570 Alizarin green CG extra lb 3.81 . —
63010 Alizarin blue SAPG lb 3.90 . —
63315 Alizarin blue black B lb 3.26 . —
66825 Blue BLFD double paste lb 2.76 . —
70205 Brown BR single paste lb 3.03 . —
Dyes, coaltar oil-soluble 100-lb drums dlvd.
No.
12 [illegible] Oil scarlet BL lb 1.87 —
12055 Oil orange 7078 V lb 1.38 —
26120 Oil red N 1700 lb 1.94 . —

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100 lb. drums, dlvd. No.
- 42535B Methyl violet base ..... lb. 1.88 - —
- 40045B Victoria blue base ..... lb. 4.06 - —
- 50415B Oil black 8603 ..... lb. .90 - —
- 61565 Alizarin cyanine green base, lb. 6.13 - —

Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd., Black RB ..... lb. 3.89 - —
- Spirit brown GN ..... lb. 5.30 - —
- Spirit orange R conc. ..... lb. 5.87 - —
- Spirit red B conc. ..... lb. 6.41 - —
- Pr. 517 Spirit yellow 2R conc. lb 4.62 - —
- Pr. 554 Spirit blue THN ..... lb. 5.06 - —

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Echinacea root, bls. ..... lb. 1.25 - —

Elm bark, grinding, bls. ..... lb. .30 - .32
- Powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .60 - —
- Select, bundles ..... lb. .75 - —

Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 48.40 - —

Endrin, tech, dms., 100-lbs or more, 100% basis, dlvd. lb. 2.77 - —

Eosin red toner, bbls. works lb. 1.95 - —

Ephedrine syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
- hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots, oz. .92 - —

Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz. .75 - —

Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., dms., 100-oz f.o.b works oz. .73 - —
- USP, powd., dms., 100-oz., same basis oz. .73 - —

Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
- dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .31 - —
- tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .27 - —

Epinephrine base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .58 - —

Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).

Erigeron oil, cns. ..... lb. 11.00 - —

Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50

Eserine salicylate, bots. ..... oz. 34.50 - 40.00

Eserine sulfate, bots. ..... oz. 86.00 - —

Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., fil., Md. Ky., E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .18½- —
- Wood-rosin type, dms. c.l., same basis lb .18½- —

Ether (see specific product)

Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 85-88%, dms., c.l. dlvd lb .15 - —
- dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .16½- —
- tanks dlvd lb .12½- —
- 95-98% dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
- dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .16¾ —
- tanks, dlvd lb .12¾- —

Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 99%, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .15½- —
- dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
- tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
- syn., 85-88% dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .15 - —
- dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
- tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —

Ethyl acetate, syn. 95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
- dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾ —
- tanks, dlvd lb. .12¾ —
- 99%, dms. c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .15½- —
- dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb .17 - —
- tanks dlvd lb .13 - —

Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .58½- —
- dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .60 - —
- tanks, dlvd lb .56 - —

Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .34¾- —
- dms., l.t.l., dlvd ..... lb. .35¾- —
- tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .32¼- —

Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms. c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 20.63 - —
- dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 20.73 - 20.84

Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
- dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .78 - .89
- tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —

Ethyl alcohol, absolute 200 pf., tax paid, dms. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 21.73 - —
- dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 21.85 - 21.96
- tanks, same basis gal. 21.59 - —

Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl)

Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).

Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
- dms. l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½- —
- tanks, same basis ..... lb 17½- —

Ethyl benzoate, bots. ..... lb. .75 - 1.00

Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb .43 - —
- dms. l.c.l. frt. alld E. lb. .45 - —
- tanks, frt. alld. E ..... lb. .40 - —

2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb .30 - —
- dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb 30¾- —
- tanks, works ..... lb .28 - —

Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb .36 - —
- dms. l.c.l., l.t.l. works ..... lb. 36¾- —
- tanks works ..... lb. .34 - —

Ethyl butyrate, dms. works lb. .85 - 1.00

Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).

Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb lots or more, frt allid E lb .73 - —
- bgs., smaller lots frt allid E lb .75 - —

Ethyl cellulose, vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. allid. E lb. .68 - —
- bgs., smaller lots, frt allid E lb .70 - —

Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works lb .20 - .22
- dms., works ..... lb 18 - .20
- tanks, works ..... lb .10 - —

Ethyl cinnamate, cns. ..... lb. 3.35 - 3.50

Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb 43½ - —
- dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb 44½ - —
- tanks dlvd E lb 41½ - —

Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms. lb .27 - —
- Anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb cns lb 1.01 - —
- ½-lb. cns ..... lb 1.09 - —
- ¼-lb cns. ..... lb 1.21 - —

Indust., dms. c.l. dlvd. ..... lb 13½ - —
- dms., l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .15 - —
- tanks, dlvd E. ..... lb .11 - —

2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 - —
- dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E lb 38½- —
- tanks, dlvd E. ..... lb .34½ - —

2-Ethyl hexoic acid, 1c higher W. of Rockies.

2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., straight or mixed frt. allid. E lb. .39½- —
- dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .40½- —
- tanks, same basis ..... lb. .37 - —

Interested personal service—
always—
when you buy from Eastman.

Eastman Ethyl Alcohol

Anhydrous

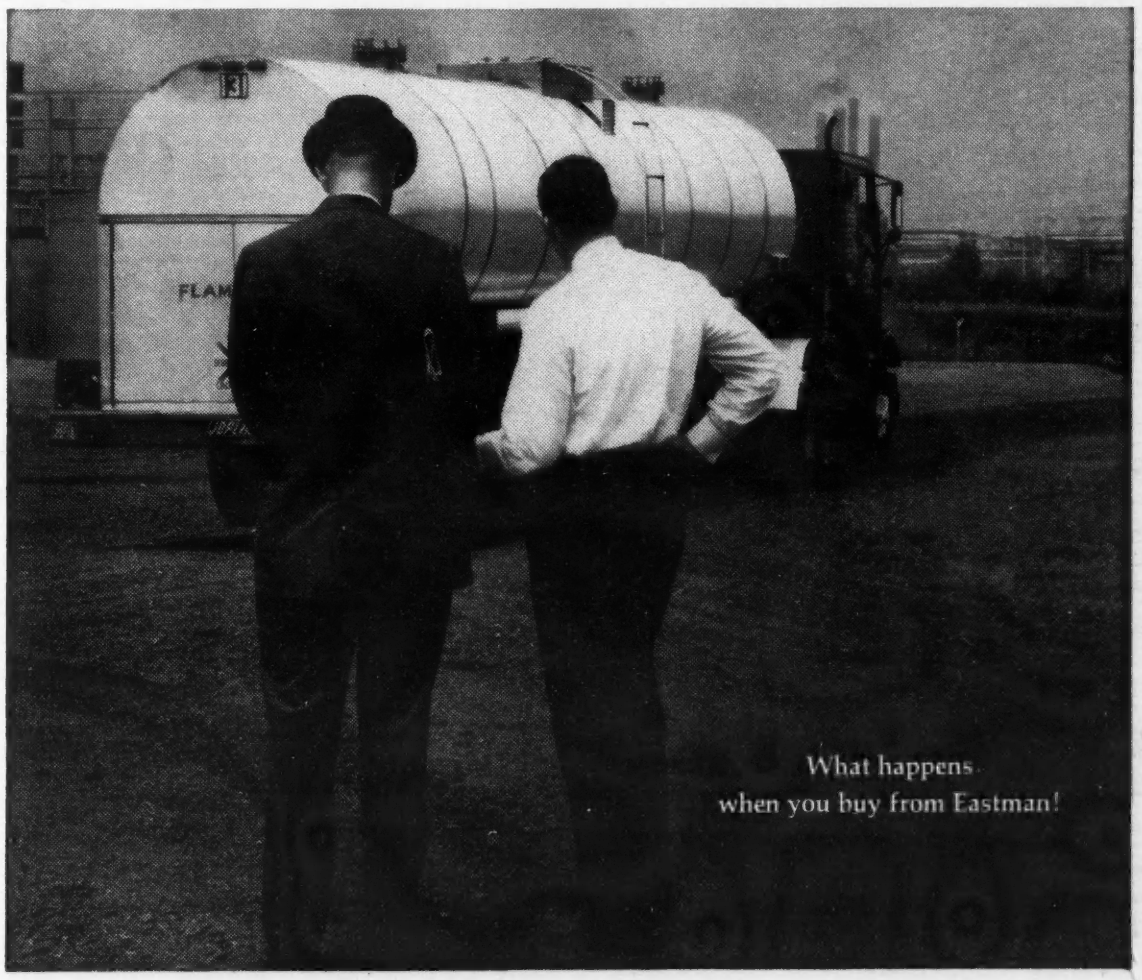
95%

SDA

Tecsol®
proprietary
ethyl
alcohol

Tecsol is available in principal industrial centers for immediate shipment in drum or bulk through Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., or its distributors.

For properties and shipping information on these and other Eastman products, see Chemical Materials Catalog, page 363, or Chemical Week Buyers' Guide, page 107.



2B...or not 2B, was the question

"Under normal circumstances, and from a customer with all his permits in order, a telephoned request for two tank trucks of SDA-2B Ethyl Alcohol, Monday morning delivery, is a pleasant way to add impressive pounds to a salesman's monthly tally sheet," reports one of our southwestern representatives.

"But, coming as it did at 9 o'clock on a Saturday night, my chances for setting any new sales records and his chances for getting the alcohol looked pretty slim.

"I promised to try...since the customer had to have the alcohol or shut down an important process.

"Our plant switchboard operator in Longview, Texas gave me the home number of the Superintendent of the Alcohol Department and his babysitter in turn gave me the number where I could disturb his evening out. He was a little surprised to say the least, but sympathetic as only a production man can be when I explained the short inventory position of the customer, occasioned by an unusual demand for his end product.

"I'm still not sure of how he worked out all the details, but I do know that overtime loading crews, bonded tank trucks, drivers, etc., were rounded up and on hand Sunday morning. With an able assist from the cooperative Alcohol Tax Division the all-important shipment left Longview late Sunday afternoon and was unloading at the customer's plant at 8:00 A.M. on Monday morning."

Routine service to our customers? Not if we want to stay in business. But an idea of the type of personal, interested service that you can expect when you buy from Eastman.

Eastman CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC., KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE, Subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee, Atlanta, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Greensboro, North Carolina, Houston, Kansas City, Missouri, New York City, Philadelphia, St. Louis
West Coast: Wilson & Geo. Meyer & Company, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Salt Lake City, Seattle

2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21¼- —
Ethyl iodide chys. works lb 4.30 —
Ethyl methacrylate dms. c.l., frt equald lb .52 —
dms. c.l.t. frt equald lb .52½- —
tanks frt equald lb .50 —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP bots oz. 11.85 —
Ethyl oenanthate dms lb 1.05 1.30
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)
Ethyl silicate dist (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate)
Ethyl silicate 40% available SiO2. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .42 - —
N-Ethyl-a naphthylamine dms. works lb 1.04 - —
N-Ethyl-m-toluidine tech., liq., tanks frt alld lb .83 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls lb .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di- or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline dms. c.l. frt alld lb .57 - —
dms. l.c.l. frt alld lb .58 - —
tanks frt alld lb .55 - —
Ethylbenzene 99% dms. c.l., t.i., frt. equald lb. .14 - —
dms l.c.l., same basis lb .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Ethylene contract refy gate lb .0475- .0525
Ethylene dibromide dms. c.l., frt equald lb .30½ - —
dms. l.c.l. frt equald lb .31½ - —
tanks frt equald lb 28½ - —
Ethylene dichloride dms. c.l. dlvd lb .11½ - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb .13 - —
tanks, same basis lb .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W of Rockies, 1c per lb higher
Ethylene glycol indust dms., c.l. dlvd E lb .16 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb .17½ - —
tanks same basis lb .13½ - —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms c.l. dlvd E lb .22 - —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd E lb .23½ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb .19½ - —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms c.l. dlvd E lb .21 - —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd E lb .22½ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb .18½ - —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29 - —
lb .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .29¾- —
tanks, works lb .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, flake, 150-lb ctn lb. .33 - —
Ethylene oxide dms. c.l. dlvd E lb .21½ - —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd E lb .24½ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb .15½ - —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)
Ethylenediamine 85-88%, dms. c.l., dlvd E., 100% basis lb .42 - —
dms l.c.l. dlvd E 100% basis lb .43 - —
tanks dlvd E. 100% basis lb .40 - —
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. 6.75 - —
less than 500-lb. lb. 7.40 - —
Eucalyptol, USP, cns. dms lb .85 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified 70-75% dms lb .45 —
NF rectified 80-85% dms lb .53 .62
Eugenol, tech., dms lb. 0.00 - —
USP, dms. lb. 1.90 - —
Euphorbia herb, bls lb .12 .15

F

F salt paste tech dms works lb 2.30 - —
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 2.60 - —
Fennel seed, Argentine, ogs lb .16 - —
French, light, bgs lb .16 - —
Indian, light, bgs lb .17½- —
Rumanian bgs lb .14 - —
Yugoslav light, bgs lb .16½- —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .09 - —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Ferric chloride indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.25 6.75
bbls. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 5.75 7.25
42 Be. photo grade, chys., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.25 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt equald 100% basis 100 lbs 4.00 —
USP cryst dms c.l. works lb .08½- —
Ferric citrate, gran., dms lb .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, 175-lb. dm lb 4.25 - —
Ferric naphthenate liq., 6% fe. dms. frt alld lb. 28¼- —
Ferric oxalate tech., gran. 50-lb. dm f.o.b works E lb 89 —
Ferric oxides (see Iron oxides)
Ferric phosphate NF, soluble, gran pearls, cs lb .72 .75
Ferric pyrophosphate NF VII, soluble, gran. pearls, 225-lb dm. lb. .79 - —
Ferric resinate, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .45 - —
Ferric stearate dms. c.l. frt alld. lb .39 —
dms. l.c.l. frt alld lb 40 44
Ferric sulfate partly hydrated, bgs. c.l., works ton 35.25 —
bgs. l.c.l. works ton 36.25 42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton 33.25 —
Ferric-amonium citrate, NF, brown, gran., 100-lb. dms lb. .68 - —
NF, green, gran., 100-lb. dms., frt. equald lb. .68 - —
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- 29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. 32½ .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb 27½ .29½
Ferrous gluconate USP, 200-lb dm., frt equald lb 96 —
Ferrous sulfate gran. bgs., c.l., works ton 34.50 —
bgs. l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.35 4.25
bbls. c.l., works ton 40.00 —
bulk, c.l., works ton 27.00 —
USP cryst bbls., dms lb 09½- .10
Fir balsam, Canada, bots oz 3.00 - 35.00
Oregon, bbls gal 3.40 4.64
Fir oil, Canada, cns lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1330- .1380
Kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1560- .1610
Light-pressed, dms. lb. .1180- .1230
tanks lb. .1030- —

Fishliver oil, nat., high potency, 100,000 to 1,500,000 A units per gram, dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic and Gulf coasts ton. 98.00 -100.00
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd. bgs., Atlantic and Gulf coasts. ton. 94.00 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)
Folic acid USP, nots, fib dms. kilo lots or more gram. .25 - —
10% feed grade fib dms. 3 kilos or more kilo. 30.00 -44.00
Formaldehyde, 37% (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l. dlvd lb .0695- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0405- —
Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0375- —
Formic acid 85% chys. c.l., works. lb. .1570- —
chys., l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, chys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
chys., l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .65 .70
Fumaric acid tech. 250-lb dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt equald lb. .24¾- —
Fumaric acid in bags ½c per lb less
Furfural dms. c.l. works lb .13 —
dms. l.c.l. works lb .14 —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd W lb. .12½- —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works lb .28 —
dms. c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J lb. .20½- —
dms. l.c.l. t.l., Newark N. J lb. .21½- —
dms. c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn lb .19 —
dms., l.c.l. t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb .20 —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn lb .175 —
Fuse oil refd dms., c.l., dlvd lb .18 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15½- —

G

G salt bbls. frt alld., 100% basis. lb 73 - —
Gallic acid NF VII, bbls. 1,000-lb lots lb 2.00 —
bbls. smaller lots lb 2.02 2.22
Tech., bbls. 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.78 —
bbls. smaller lots lb 1.80 2.00
Gamma acid dry grd., bbls., frt. alld lb 1.75 —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline)
Garlic oil dom. bots. oz 4.75 6.05
Imp. bots oz 4.50 5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin edible 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. dlvd lb. .55 - —
150 AOAC test bbls., c.l. dlvd. lb. .64 - —
200 AOAC test bbls. c.l. dlvd. lb. .70 - —
225 AOAC test bbls. c.l. dlvd. lb. .74 - —
275 AOAC test bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
Gelsemium root, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Gentian root bls. lb .24 - —
Grd. bbls hxs lb 30 - —
Powd. bbls hxs lb 30 - —
Geraniol extra cns. dms. lb 1.75 2.40
Soap grade dms lb .90 1.75
Standard cns. dms. lb 1.65 —
Synthetic dms lb 1.30 —
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns. lb. 19.00 -22.00
Bourbon, cns. lb. 20.00 -22.00
Geranium oil Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).
Geranyl acetate cns lb 1.90 2.70
Synthetic dms lb 1.45 —
Ginger oil dist. bots lb 11.50 -14.00
Ginger oleoresin NF from African root, bots lb 4.25 5.00
NF from Jamaican root, bots lb 4.75 —
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs lb. .19½- —
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs. lb. .28 —
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .20 - —
Sierra Leone, bgs lb. .35 - —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid tech. 50% dms. c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., f.o.b works lb. .21 - —
tanks, f.o.b works lb. .17 - —
Glue, bone extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
Glue, bone, green 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
Glue, bone, green, 135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
Bone glue, t.c.l., prices 1c higher.
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
95-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
150-177 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
178-206 bgs. c.l. dlvd lb. .25 —
Glue, hide, 207-236, bgs., c.l. dlvd lb. .28 —
237-266, bgs. c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
267-298 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
331-362 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36½- —
363-394 bgs. c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
Glue, hide, 395-427, bgs., c.l., dvld. lb. .40 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - —
461-494 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
495-529 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .46 - —
Hide glue, t.c.l. prices 2c higher.
l-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib dms., 100-lb lots, frt alld lb 1.80 - —
fib dms. 25-lb. lots, frt. alld lb 1.88 —
l-Glutamine, bots., 1-9 kilo lots, kilo. 150.00 -300.00
Bots. 50-kilo lots kilo. 100.00 —
Bots. 500-kilo lots kilo 75.00 —
Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification 85%, tanks, dlvd. lb. .1670- .1760
nat., crude, soapiye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .1520- .16
nat., refd., USP, CP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½- —
Glycerine, dom., nat., refd., USP, CP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .26½- —
nat., high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27 - —
Glycerine, dom., syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27¼- —
Imp., nat., crude, soapiye, 80%, c.i.f. lb. .15 - —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).
Graphite, 95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
Graphite, flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dres., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95% bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Glycolonitrile, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .40 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Gramicidin, 1 to 5 kilos, f.o.b. works, gram. 4.25 - —
Grapefruit oil, dms lb. 2.75 - 2.90
Graphite, amorp., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
Cryst. 88-90% powd bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
Grease, white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .09½- .09⅝
Yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .06⅞- —
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13½- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .10 - —
Extda winter, strained, dms., c.l., Chicago lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .13 - —
Grease oil, prime, burning, dms., c.l., same basis, Chicago lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .15 - —
Other areas ¾c. higher, except Texas and West Coast, 1¼c. higher.

GREEN PIGMENTS
Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb bls lb. .40 —
Guaiacol NF cryst. dms. tins lb 2.10 2.15
Guaiacol, NF, liq., cbys., dms lb 2.30 - 2.40
Guaiacwood oil cns lb .65 .80
Guaiacol carbonate NF VII, dms lb 3.40 3.45
Guar gum, edible., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. shipt. pt lb. .38 - —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .40 - .42
Indust., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —

GUMS
Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

H

H acid dry, bbls. c.l. frt alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
bbls. l.c.l. same basis lb 1.05 - —
Hansa yellow 10 G, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb 2.45 —
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls lb. 2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs lb .18 .20
Heliotropin 100-lb lots, dms. lb 2.60 3.40
Hellebore root dom. green, bls lb .70 .75
Helonias root bls lb. 1.50 —
Hemlock oil, cns lb. 3.55 3.00
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .40 - .45
Heptachlor, dms. c.l., t.l., frt alld., 100% basis lb. .96 - —
Heptane, indust., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .20 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .1625- —
Hesperidin, purif., 50 kilos, f.o.b. works kilo. 19.70 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, 50 kilos, f.o.b. works kilo. 49.25 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms., 1,100 lbs. or more lb. 1.84 - —
dms. to 1,100 lbs lb. 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol)
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York City lb. .233 - —
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech. bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb lots, same basis lb. .243 - —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
fib dms., 1,000-lb lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
fib dms. smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
Hexamethylenetetramine, USP bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd New York City and Philadelphia lb. .42½- —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½- .48½
Hexane, industrial, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .20 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .16 - —
l-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .35¾- —
tanks works lb .33 —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 3.95 - 4.00
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms. c.l., works lb. .75½- —
lb .76 —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Hexyl salicylate, dms. lb .17½- —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .15 - —
tanks dlvd
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 25-lb. lots or more dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
dms. smaller lots, dlvd lb. 14.50 - —
Hematropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 3.25 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 3.00 - 3.25
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Horehound herb, bls lb. .18 - .20
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret. dms., works lb. 1.35 - 1.55
100% ret. dms., works lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydriodic acid, purif., 47%, 2-chys., f.o.b works lb. 2.92 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, dms., c.l., dlvd, zone 1 lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd zone 1 lb. .29¾- .30¼
tanks, dlvd zone 1 lb. .27¼- —
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., and the western part of Texas.

Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, chys., frt. equald lb. .48 - .50
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 30.00 - —
Hydrochloric acid, 22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 35.00 - —
Hydrochloric acid CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra, c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
Hydrochloric acid, 5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis. lb. .20¾- —
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. .95 - —
Hydrocortisone alcohol, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 1.00 - 1.90
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-pint bots., f.o.b. works, pint. .70 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, annyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal or 30-gal dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 19.25 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd 100 lbs 20.75 - —
20-gal dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd 100 lbs 21.00 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 20-gal., dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 22.50 - —
tanks, works frt equald 100 lbs 13.40 —
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery
Hydrofluosilicic acid dms., works, 30% basis lb. .07 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
50-lb cyls., t.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls. t.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
Hydrogen cyanide liq., 98% tanks, works lb. .14 - —
Hydrogen fluoride, annyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½- .32½
cyls., dlvd W lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Hydrogen peroxide 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms., 50-lbs. f.o.b works lb. 1.10 —
Tech., dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .82½- —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb. .84½- —
Hydroquinone monomethyl ether, dms., t.l. dlvd lb 2.59 - —
dms. t.t.l., dlvd lb. 2.61 - —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70% dms. Philadelphia and Chicago lb. .11 - —
tanks Belle W. Va lb .073 —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb. 5.70 - 6.00
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, all grades, fib dms. 20,000-lb lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. .84 - —
fib dms. 2,000 to 19,999-lb lots, same basis lb. .89 - —
fib dms. 100 to 1,999-lb lots, same basis lb. .93 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb 1.03 - —
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots. oz. 7.75 - 8.50
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots oz. 7.75 - 8.50
Hypophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, 10-cbys. f.o.b works lb 1.95 - —
NF 50% 10-cbys., same basis lb. 1.35 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms. lb. .75 - 1.05
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn.) lb. 13.75 -15.00
Indole CP bots. lb. 4.50 - —
Inositol, 50-100 lb dms., 1,000 lbs or more, dlvd lb 4.50 - —
Inositol, 50-lb. dms., less than 1,000 lb., dlvd lb 4.75 - —
10 lb cns., 10-50 lbs dlvd lb 5.00 - —
5 lb bots., dlvd lb 5.25 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum)
Iodine, crude, kgs. lb. 1.10 - —
Resub., USP, dms., f.o.b. works. lb. 2.20 - 2.23
Iodochloroxyhydroquinolin, USP, dms. lb. 3.60 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms. 300-lbs. f.o.b. works lb. 4.90 - —
dms., 100-lbs., same basis lb 5.05 - —
a-Ionone, cns lb. 4.60 - 5.75
b-Ionone cns lb. 4.15 - 6.15
Ipecac root, whole, bgs lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Powd., bbls., bxs lb. 9.50 -10.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .25 - .27
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60 - —
bbls., l.c.l. ton lots, same basis, lb. .61 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .62 - —
Dom., reg. bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55 - —
alkali-resistant, dom., reg., bbls., c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
bbls. l.c.l. smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —
Imp., British, reg., bbls. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .48 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .49 - —
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .50 - —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c higher for Pacific Coast states: Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mont., Wyo., Utah, Colo. and Nev.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
bgs. l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works lb. .05½- —
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red., bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
Iron oxide, red, dom., pure bgs., Bethlehem, E. St. Louis, New York City lb. .14¼- —
Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .06½ Nom.
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- .07
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .033 .034

Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
other shades, same basis lb. .12 - .12½
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld E lb. .27½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Isoborneol, cns. lb. 1.44 - 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns. lb. .46 - .56
Isobornyl formate, dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Isobornyl propionate, dms. lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns. lb. .30 - .35
Isobutyl acetate, solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .15¼- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¾- —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Isobutylene, 99%, tanks, works gal. .38 - —
Isobutyl isobutyrate, dms., f.o.b. works lb. .75 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½- —
Isobutyric acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .36½- —
t.c. t.t., same basis lb. .33 - —
Isobutyronitrile, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .47½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .48½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .45 - —
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.10 - 3.40
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 50 kilos kilo. 12.00 - —
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .21 - —
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .16½- —
Isophorone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .25¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .22½- —
Isophthalic acid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .18 - .19
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .20
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .58 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. gal. .68 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .42 - —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd gal. .60 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. gal. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .44 - —
Isopropyl alcohol, anhyd., c.l., dlvd. gal. .62 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. gal. .72 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .46 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .07 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC) tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
tanks, works lb. .99 - —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .75 - —
450-lb. fib. dms., t.c.l., works lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25
Itaconic acid, refd., bgs. c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .39½- —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43
Tech., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
bgs., 500-lbs. same basis lb. .36 - —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.70 - —
Powd., bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .55 - .60
NF, powd., bbls., bxs lb. .65 - .70
Japan wax, cs. lb. .29 - .31
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. .16 - .17
Juniper berry oil, NF, bots. lb. 2.90 - 3.75
Twice rectified, bots. lb. 3.25 - —
Juniper tar oil, NF, dms. lb. .42 - .60
Juniper wood oil, tech., cns. lb. .38 - .55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. .10 - .12
NF colloidal 50-lb. bgs. lb. .15½- .17½
Karaya gum, No. 1, NF, powd., bls lb. .49 - .50
No. 2, powd., bbls. lb. .43 - .45
No. 3, powd., bbls. lb. .37 - .40
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs. lb. .11 - .13

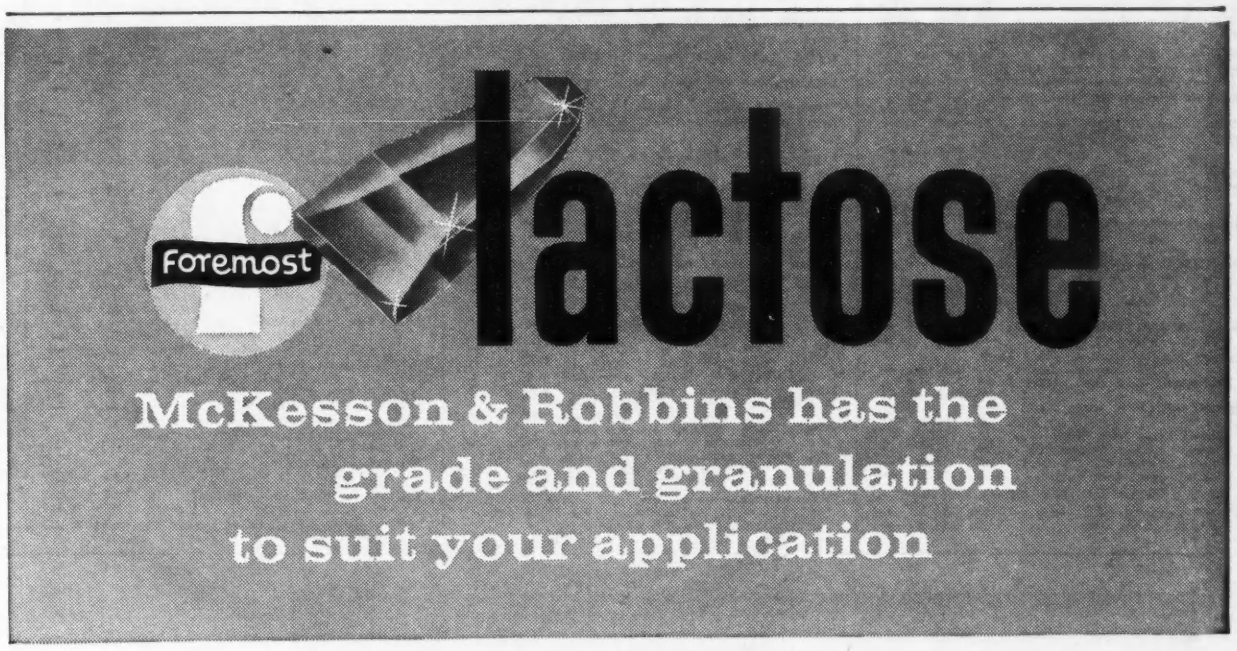
L

L acid, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 140°F. 200°F. b.r., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .20 - —
Group 3 gal. .15125- —
Houston, Texas gal. .16 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 200°F-240°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey or New York gal. .20 - —
Group 3 gal. .14125- —
Houston, Texas gal. .16 - —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1985- —
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .2035- —
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .2085- —
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .2135- —
Lactic acid, edible, 80%, bbls., c.l., dms., frt. equald lb. .3335- —
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .3385- —
Lactic acid, edible, 80%, bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald lb. .3435- —
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt equald. lb. .3485- —
Plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works lb. .2740- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2790- —
bbls 5 to 19 works lb. .2840- —
Lactic acid, plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .2890- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .4625- —
bbls. 5 to 19, works lb. .4725- —
bbls. 1 to 4, works lb. .4775- —
Lactic acid, tech., 44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
bbls., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.85 - —
USP, 85%, cbys. lb. .85 - —

Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14 - —
bgs., 6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt equald lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ¼c. higher.
Lactose, ferment, grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
Lactose, USP, reg., fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
200-1,880-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bags ½c to 1c lower
Lactose, USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .18½- —
bgs., t.t.l., frt. equald lb. .19 .19¼
Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 3.00 3.50
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Lanolin, USP, anhyd., 400-lb. dms., works lb. .24 - .26
USP, annyd., cosmetic, 400-lb. dms., works lb. .28 - .30
USP, hydrous, 400-lb dms., works, lb. .20 - —
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago lb. .1340- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs. lb. .55 - —
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns. lb. 9.75 - 12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls lb. .70 —
Lauric acid, pure, dms. lb. .30¼- .32¾
bags lb. .28¾- .31¼
tanks lb. .27¾- —
Lauryl alcohol, bots lb. 2.00 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .65½- —
dms., t.t.l., works lb .66 - —
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms. lb. 1.15 - —
Abrial, dms. lb. 1.20 - —

Lavender flowers, medium, bls. lb. .85 - .90
Ord., bls. lb. .20 - .25
Select., bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns. lb. 1.85 - 4.00
40-42% ester, cns. lb. 3.65 - 5.00
Spike, Spanish, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd., bbls lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls. lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. lb. .26½- —
powd., bbls. lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-50-lb. bgs. or any quantity, frt. alld. on $150 or more lb. .30½- —
1-lb bgs., same basis lb. .47 - —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt point, frt. alld lb. .17 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).
Lead chloride, 400-lb. fib. dms. lb. .56 - —
Lead iodide, NF, V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Lead linoleate, fused, 26.5% Pb, dms. lb. .38 - —
Lead metal, prime, pigs, New York. lb. .11 - —
St. Louis lb. .1080- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1385- —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .1485- —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .19½- —
24% Pb., dms., dlvd. lb. .24¼- —
Solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd. lb. .31¾- —

Lead nitrate, tech., cryst., 400-lb. fib. dms. lb. .2675- —
Lead orthosilicate gel., 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¼- .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech. powd., bbls lb. .45 - .50
Lead phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .41 - —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .1375- —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .1475- —
Lead, red, 97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .1375- —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .1475- —
Lead, red, 98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .1410- —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .1510- —
Lead, resinate, precip., 23%Pb, dms., lb. .49 - —
Lead salicylate, normal dms., works lb. .46 —
Lead silicate (see Lead white basic silicate).
Lead silicochromate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mfrs. point, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms lb. .17¼- —
24% Pb, dms lb. .21¼- —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms lb. .26¾- —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt pt., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .16½- —



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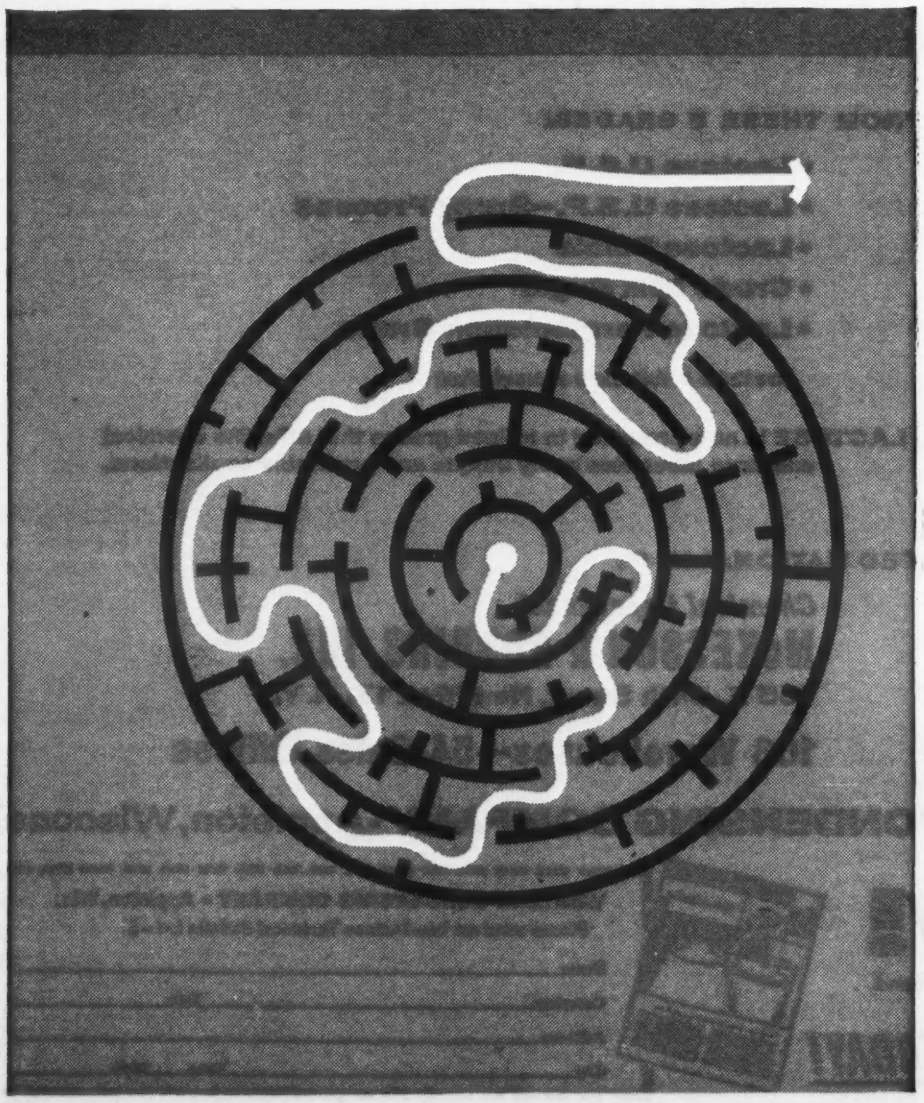
Lead—2 Mercaptobenzothiazole

Lead white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld	lb.	.17	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
Lecithin edible tech. bleached, non-ret dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	.15
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	.16
Lecithin, edible, tech., unbleached, non-ret dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	13	.14
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	14	.15
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, 50 kilos, f.o.b. works	kilo.	14.20	—
Lemon oil USP Calif., cns., dms	lb.	1.80	1.95
Messina cns	lb.	3.25	4.00
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms	lb.	2.45	2.50
dl-Leucine, dms, 1 kilo, works	kilo.	50.00	—
Licorice root, gran., bls	lb.	13	—
Powd., bls	lb.	15	.16
Whole, bls	lb.	09	.10
Lignaloe wood oil Mexican, cns	lb.	2.75	3.50
Lignosulfonate (see under Ammonium or Sodium lignin sulfonate)			
Lilac oil	lb.	1.500.00	
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs., works, E	ton.	14.25	—
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	17.25	—
spray, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	18.25	—
For New York delivery add $6.29 freight charge			
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, dms	lb.	5.50	6.00
West Indian, dms	lb.	5.50	6.00
Expressed, West Indian, dms	lb.	6.50	7.75
Lime salts (see Calcium)			
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).			
Linalool ex bois de rose oil, dms	lb.	2.45	4.25
Syn., 98-100% dms., works	lb.	2.40	2.75
Linalyl acetate ex bois de rose 90/92% dms	lb.	2.85	4.50
98-99% dms	lb.	3.25	—
Syn., 98-100% dms., works	lb.	2.75	—
Lindane 25% formulation to distributors dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.35	1.50
Lindane, 99%, tech. to formulators, 250-lb. dms., 5,000 lbs., dlvd	lb.	2.13	—
100-lb. dms., 5,000-lbs., dlvd.	lb.	2.15	—
250-lb. dms., less than 5,000-lbs., dlvd	lb.	2.18	—
100-lb. dms., less than 5,000-lbs., dlvd	lb.	2.20	—
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls	lb.	35	.40
Without leaves, bls	lb.	42	.45
Linseed meal, expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis, mills	ton.	62.50	—
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis	ton.	55.00	—
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York	lb.	.1670-	—
dms., l.c.l., New York	lb.	.1760-	.1810
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis	lb.	.1310-	—
tanks, New York	lb.	.1422-	—
tankwagon, New York	lb.	.1472-	—
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.			
Linseed oil acid, dist., dms	lb.	.2075-	—
Water white, dms	lb.	.2425-	—
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., e.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.1325-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1425-	—
Lithium aluminum hydride, lump, dms., works	lb.	33.00	39.00
Lithium benzoate, dms.	lb.	1.63	1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., bgs., works, frt. equald	lb	2.60	—
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., ton lots	lb.	.58	—
dms., 1,999 lbs. or less	lb.	.64	—
Tech., dms., ton lots	lb.	.57	—
dms., 1,999 lbs. or less	lb.	.63	—
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots	lb.	1.23½-	—
Tech. anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld	lb.	.87	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.88	.92
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots	lb.	1.50	—
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd	lb.	1.75	—
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd	lb.	1.85	—
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd	lb.	1.90	—
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lbs. lots or more, works	lb.	9.50	—
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.60	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.64	—
Lithium manganite, dms., works	lb.	.95	1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.15	1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms.	lb.	1.60	1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works	lb.	1.10	1.20
Lithium stearate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.47½-	—
dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.48½-	—
dms., less-ton lots, works	lb.	.53½-	—
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.15	1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works	lb.	1.15	1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works	lb.	1.03	—
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure, bbls., works	lb.	1.63	—
Resinated, bbls., works	lb.	1.47	—
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.08½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.09½-	—
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.11	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12	—
Lobelia herb, bls.	lb.	.95	1.10
Loheline sulfate, bots., 50-oz. lots, works	oz.	30.00	—
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs.	lb.	.35	.40
Lycododium, cs.	lb.	2.50	3.00
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, 25-lb. dms	lb.	4.95	—

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls.	lb.	1.58	—
No. 2, whole, bls.	lb.	1.40	—
siftings, bls.	lb.	1.35	—
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms	lb.	9.00	11.00
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.25¾-	.26½
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb	.28¾-	.30
rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.28	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.28¾-	—
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald., with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points			
Magnesia, calcined, tech., heavy, 85% bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Lansing, Nev	ton.	39.50	—
91%, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	49.50	—
85%, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton	39.00	—
USP, light, bgs.	lb.	.36½-	.37½
USP, heavy, bgs.	lb.	.36½-	.37½
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald	ton.	86.25	—
Chemical grade, deadburnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash	ton.	46.00	—
Magnesium bromide, 80-lb. dm., f.o.b. works	lb.	1.15	—
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.11	—
bgs., t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.11½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald	lb.	.13½-	.14
Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.13½-	—
bgs., t.l., frt equald	lb	.14	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald	lb	.15	16
Above prices are quoted t.o.b. works, freight equald., with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.			
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 93%, flake or pebble, drums, c.l. works	lb.	.12¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb	14	.15
Magnesium chloride, hydrous, 99%, flake, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	60.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	75.00	100.00
Magnesium gluconate 100-lb dm., f.o.b works, E	lb.	1.42	—
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b. works	lb.	.24½-	.25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.22½-	—
dms., l.t.l., frt alld.	lb.	.23½-	—
tanks, frt alld.	lb.	.21½-	—
Magnesium metal, 99.8%, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb	.36	—
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.35¼-	—
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld on carlots	lb.	.59	—
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works	lb.	.29	—
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).			
Magnesium phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls	lb.	.78	—
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).			
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works	lb	.10¼-	.12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.15	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90	3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	100 lbs.	2.35	—
bgs., l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	3.10	—
bgs., smaller lots	100 lbs.	3.35	—
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.38	—
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.40	—
fib dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	.45	—
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate 7c. per lb. higher.			
Malachite green, straight, PTA, bbls., works	lb.	5.30	—
Malathion, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.89	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.93	1.01
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms	lb.	.37¼-	—
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.24	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.25½-	—
tanks, frt equald	lb	.23½-	—
Maleic anhydride in bags ½c. per lb. less.			
Malic acid, tech., dms	lb.	.50	—
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	2.35	—
dms., smaller lots	lb	2.40	2.50
Mandrake root, bls.	lb.	.45	—
Manganese acetate, dms., dlvd	lb.	.35	—
Manganese borate, tech., fib. dms.	lb.	.23½-	—
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb. lots and more, works	lb.	.11	.16
Manganese chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.21¾-	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.23½-	—
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net works ton.	ton.	148.00	—
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, paper bgs., same basis ton.	ton.	144.50	—
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms. same basis ton.	ton.	152.50	—
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb lots, $3 per ton higher.			
Manganese gluconate, dms	lb.	1.84	—
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd	lb.	.35	—
Manganese hypophosphite, NF dms.	lb.	3.52	—
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms	lb.	.35¾-	—
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls	lb.	.41¼	—
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.34½-	—
dms., ton lots, dlvd. E	lb.	.37	—
dms., smaller lots, dlvd E	lb.	.39	—
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.29¾-	—
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms	lb.	.29¼-	—
Precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms.	lb.	.42	—
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S., E	ton.	86.50	—
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. S., E	ton.	93.50	—
Manganese tallate, 6%, dms.	lb.	.26½-	—
Manila copal gum, C, bgs	lb.	.35	.39
DBB, bgs.	lb.	.24½-	.28
DK, dust, bgs.	lb.	.14	Nom.
MA, soft, bgs.	lb.	.20	.24
WS, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
Mannitol, com'l, fib dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.60	—
fib. dms., to ton lots, works	lb.	.62	—
fib. dms., single dm., works	lb.	.65	—
Marine pitch, dms	lb.	.04¼-	.06
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).			
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).			
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.26½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.28	—
Menadione, USP, bots.	gram.	.044	.06
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf	lb.	.06½-	—
Menthol, nat. USP, Brazilian, large crystals, cs	lb.	8.40	—
Nat., USP, Brazilian, regular crystals, cs	lb.	8.25	—
Japanese, cs.	lb.	10.50	12.00
Syn., USP, racemic, 25-lb. lots	lb.	4.25	—
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld	lb.	.44	—
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis	lb.	.46	—



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Mercaptobenzothiazyl Disulfide—Mineral Oil

Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 • —
bgs. fib dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 • —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst. dms., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works lb 4.03 • —
USP gran. or powd., 50-lb dm., 100 lbs. f.o.b. works lb 3.78 • —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII powd., fib dms lb 5.84 • —
Mercuric iodide red, NF, 100-lb. dm. f.o.b. works lb 6.97 • —
Mercuric oxide red, NF IX 50-lb dm. 100 lbs. f.o.b. works lb 4.72 • —
tech. 50-lb dm. 100 lbs. same basis lb 4.52 • —
Mercuric oxide yellow NF 50-lb. dm. 100 lbs. same basis. lb 4.89 • —
tech., dms. 100 lbs ..... lb 4.35 • —
25-lb. fib dm ..... lb 4.38 • —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide, yellow, NF 100-lb. dm. f.o.b. works lb 8.22 • —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate USP XV)
Mercury metal 76 lbs per flask net-flask 206.00 -209.00
Mesityl oxide dms., c.l., divd lb .15 —
dms., l.c.l., divd. ..... lb .16½- —
tanks divd ..... lb 12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline)
Metanilic acid, dms., works ..... lb. .57 • .75

Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline)
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-Tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid glacial 98%, dms. truckloads frt equald lb .42½- —
dms., smaller lots, frt equald. lb .43 • .75
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .40 • —
Methanol, nat, denaturing grade, tanks, frt alld gal. .85 • —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l., or t.l. min., divd gal. .51½- —
dms. l.c.l., divd gal. .61½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, divd. Metropolitan area gal. .35 • —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., divd gal. .30 • —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., f.o.b. terminal gal. .29 • —
Methanol, syn., zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l., min. frt. alld. or divd. gal. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .65½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, min., divd. Metropolitan area gal. .39 • —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., divd. gal .34 • —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methapyrilene fumarate, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. 21.75 • —
Methapyrilene hydrochloride, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. 27.25 • —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylene-tetramine).
Methionine hydroxyanalogue, (calcium salt) 90% min., dms., t.l., frt alld. . . lb 1.10 • —
dms., t.t.l., same basis ..... lb 1.16 • —
dl-Methionine, fib dms., frt. alld., 50-lb or more lb 3.50 • —
Feed grade, 98% fib dms. same basis lb. 1.43 • —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs lb. .66 • —
Methyl abietate, non-ret dms., c.l., divd zone 1 lb. .21½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .22 • .22½
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., divd zone 1 lb. .23½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis. lb. .24 .24½
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Methyl acetone, nat. dms., t.c.l., E. of Miss., frt alld gal. .62½- —
Methyl acetone, syn. dms., c.l., frt, alld E gal. .66 • —
Methyl acetone, syn., dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .76 • —
tanks, frt alld E gal. .51 • —
Synthetic methyl acetone E territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.

Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., divd. lb. .35¼- —
dms., l.t.l., divd ..... lb. .36¼- —
tanks, divd. ..... lb. .33¼- —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., divd. E. lb. .17 • —
dms., t.c.l., divd. E. ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, divd. E. ..... lb. .14½- —
Methyl amyl alcohol, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .17 • —
dms., t.c.l., divd. ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, divd. ..... lb. .14½- —
Methyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. 1.99¼- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 2.00 • —
N-Methylaniline, tech., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .60 • —
Methylanthranilate, cns. ..... lb. 2.25 • 2.45
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms. ..... lb. .60 • .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld lb. .62 • .72
on 100 lbs lb. .73 • .79
Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 • —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 • —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. 1.05 • —
Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15,-400 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 • —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb lots and more, same basis lb. .76 • —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld.
Methyl chloride, indust. cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis. lb. .12¾- —
Methyl chloride, refrigerator mfrs., cyls., divd lb. .48¾- —
Other consumers or service men, cyls., divd lb. .67¾ —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns lb. 1.55 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., divd lb. .15 —
dms., t.c.l., divd ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, divd. ..... lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 —
dms., t.c.l., works .... lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works .... lb. .43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms lb. .35 .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs c.l., works lb. .24 • —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min 23,000 lbs. works lb. .25 • —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l, works lb. .26 • —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb. 27.75 -31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib dms. lb. 1.90 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 3.40 3.85
Methyl isoamyl ketone, dms., c.l., divd lb. .20 —
dms., t.c.l., divd. ..... lb. .20½- —
tanks, divd. ..... lb. .17½- —
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., divd lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., divd ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, divd ..... lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald, with Belle, W Va lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .29 — —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 2.45 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see p-Hydroxybenzoate)
Methyl parathion, tech., 80%, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .84 • —
Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.90 • —
Methyl salicylate, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .60¼- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ... lb. .62½- .67¼
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram. bots gram. No Prices.
2-Methyl-5-vinyl pyridine, 40-dm. lots or more, f.o.b. works lb. 1.32 • —
5-39 dm. lots, same basis .... lb. 1.37 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. 1.27 • —
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., divd. E of Rockies lb. 2.95 • —
Tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb 4.35 • —
Methyl violet prices 1c higher W. of Rockies.
Methylene blue, fib, dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 4.67 • —
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l. or t.l., divd lb. .12½- —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l. divd lb. .15¾ —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., divd lb. .11¼- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb .90 —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methyl-pyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.E lb. .06½- —
bgs., t.c.l., ex-whse. lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld E. lb. .08¼- —
bgs., t.c.l., ex-whse or freight alld. E lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd., rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
bgs., t.c.l., ex-whse, or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.E lb. .08¾- —
bgs., ex-whse or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 — —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼ — —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c higher
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 .12
Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .65 —
50-65 vis. non-ret. dms., t.c.l., basis gal. .70 - —
tankcars, refy. ..... gal. .49 • —

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Fine vinyl finish at 10-18% less cost

Here is another example of Enjay customer service. Enjay has solved an important surface coating solvent problem by experimenting with various blends of methyl ethyl ketone with methyl isobutyl ketone for vinyl surface coatings. With a 50/50 blend of these Enjay solvents—users can obtain excellent surface hardness, gloss, and finish at a saving in cost per pound of solids dissolved, relative to 100% MIBK, of 10-18%. This is one more example of how Enjay is helping its customers turn out quality products at a saving.

Enjay is a convenient source of basic chemical raw materials for most industrial and chemical needs. Enjay will supply tank cars of MEK, MIBK or will split tank cars for your convenience. Contact Enjay at 15 West 51st St., N.Y. 19, N.Y.

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Mineral oil, white tech., 65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .85 • —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .90 • —
tankcars, refy. gal. .40 • —
NF, 80-90% vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .66 • —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .71 • —
tankcars, refy. gal. .50 • —
Mineral oil, white, NF, 135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .72 • —
Mineral oil, white, NF, 135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .77 • —
tankcars, rfy. gal. .56 • —
Mineral oil, white, NF, 145-155 vis., 5 non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .78 • —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .83 • —
tankcars, refy. gal. .62 • —
Mineral oil, white, USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .80½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .85½- —
tankcars, refy gal. .64½- —
Mineral oil, white, USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy. gal. .82½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l. gal. .87½- —
tankcars, refy gal. .66½- —
Mineral oil, white, USP, 340-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy. gal. .87½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l. gal. .92½- —
tankcars, refy gal. .71½ —
(For f.o.b N. Y add 2c. for tankcars; 2c. for c.l., and 3c for t.c.l non-ret. dms.).
Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16 • —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17 • —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tankcars, New Jersey gal. .29 • —
New York gal. .305 • —
Houston, Texas gal. .25 • —
regular, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 • —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Houston, Texas gal. .145 • —
Mineral spirits, 140 F, flash, New York, New Jersey at terminal gal. .205 • —
Houston, Texas gal. .17 • —
Mink oil, dms. lb. 2.75 • —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene).
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.30 • —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .13 • —
tanks, New York gal. .15½- .16
Molybdated orange, bbls. lb. .49 • —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 7.84 • —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 9.13 • —
Molybdenum trioxide, purif., dms., works lb. 1.15 • —
Tech., chemical, dms., works, basis Mo content lb. 1.48 • —
Tech., metallurgical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.47 • —
Molybdic acid, 84%, dms., works. lb. 1.05 • 1.15
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .963 • —
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .96 • —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .57½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .59 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 • —
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 • —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .56 • —
tanks, works lb. .54 • —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¾- —
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .29 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 • —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see n-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous, solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .40 • —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .35 • —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine)
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .29 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 • —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .35 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 • —
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., t.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .30 • —
tanks, 100% basis lb. .26 • —
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36 • —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis, lb. .26 • —
40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 • —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .26 • —
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 • —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .32 • —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb lots, frt. alld lb. 3.05 • —
dms. 100-lb lots, same basis lb. 3.25 • —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.07 • 1.15
Monosodium phosphate (see sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Montan wax, Calif., refd., bgs lb. .27 • .28
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. .25 • .26
German, bgs. lb. .25 • .26
Morphine, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works. oz. 12.35 • —
Morphine hydrobromide, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz. 9.90 • —
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz. 9.90 • —
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz. 9.90 • —
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .56¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.40 • 4.90
cns., 25-lb lots lb. 4.50 • 5.00
Ketone fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.60 • 5.10
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 4.70 • 5.20
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.26 • —
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 1.40 • —

Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .19 • —
Montana, yellow, bgs lb. .10½- —
Oriental, bgs. lb. .09 • —
Mustard, oil, syn., bots lb. 1.60 1.85
Myristic acid, bgs lb. .23½- .25½
tanks lb. .22½- —
Myrrh gum, cs lb. .63 • .75

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's (see Cleaner's naphtha).
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 • —
Group 3 gal. .13875- —
Houston, Texas gal. .155 • —
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 78°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼- .07
imp., 78°, bgs., large lots lb. .09½ Nom.
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald lb. .14½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- —
Naphthalene, refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .15½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.02 • —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 • —
bbls., t.c.l., works lb. .36 • —
Naphthol, ITR, red toner, bbls., works lb. 5.00 • —
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Neville and Winther's acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
a-Naphthylamine, dms., frt. alld lb. .52 • —
b-Naphthylamine tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 • —
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid)
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).
Naringin, fib dms lb. 8.50 —
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms lb. .29 Nom.
20° cold test, dms. lb. .28 Nom.
30° cold test, dms. lb. .27 Nom.
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram. .25 • —
fib. dms. 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .30 • —
Tech., fib. dms. gram. .13½- —
Neopentylglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .32 • —
dms. t.c.l., same basis lb .33 • —
Neroi, dms. lb 4.75 —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots lb. 425.00 575.00
Tunisian, bots. lb. 400.00 —
Nerolin, cns. lb 2.45 2.85
Neville and Winther's acid, dms., frt alld lb 1.40 —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .68½ 75½
Nickel carbonate bbls., dlvd lb 78¼ 85¼
Nickel chloride bbls. dlvd lb .37 .45
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .72 .73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb 74 —
Nickel nitrate, dms., frt. alld lb. .31½ .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls. lb. .85 —
Green, bbls lb. .84 —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½ .36
Nicotinamide, USP, 50-kilo, dms., 100 kilos., dlvd kilo. 5.75 6.50
dms. less than 100 kilos, dlvd. kilo. 6.25 7.00
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, 50-kilo dms., dlvd kilo. 6.50 7.50
Nicotine sulfate 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms frt alld lb 1.20 —
40%, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt alld lb 1.05 —
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Niger seed, bgs. lb 10¼- —
Nikethamide, cbys. lb 5.00 —

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Nitric Acid—Papaverine Hydrochloride

Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works	E	100 lbs.	5.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works	E	100 lbs	6.05 6.85
38° Be. cbys. c.l., works	E	100 lbs	6.25 —
cbys., l.c.l. works	E	100 lbs	6.55 7.35
Nitric acid, 40° Be., cbys., c.l., works	E	100 lbs.	6.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works	E	100 lbs.	7.05 7.85
42° Be. cbys., c.l. works	E	100 lbs	7.25 —
cbys., l.c.l., works	E	100 lbs	7.55 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis		100 lbs.	3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis		100 lbs	4.90 - —
Nitric acid, CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works		lb.	.18½- —
cbys, extra, l.c.l. works		lb.	.20 - —
5-pint bots, extra, cs, c.l., same basis		lb.	22½- —
5-pint bots, extra, cs, l.c.l., same basis		lb.	.24 .25
dms, frt alld		lb.	.99 - —
4-Nitro-2-aminophenol, tech., paste, dms., l.c.l., works		lb.	.64 - —
m-Nitroaniline, crvst., dms., frt. alld		lb	1.15 - —
Paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis			1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms, t.l., frt. alld		lb.	.49 - —
dms, t.l., frt alld		lb	.51 - —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kgs.		lb.	1.50 - —

p-Nitroaniline, c.l., t.l., dms., 20,000 lb. min., dlvd		lb.	.44½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis		lb.	.46½- —
o-Nitroanisole, tech., tanks, frt. alld.		lb.	.36 - —
p-Nitroanisole, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld		lb.	.72 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld		lb.	.13 —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.		lb.	.14 - —
tanks, frt. alld.		lb.	.11 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works		lb.	.63 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175 seconds, bbls., c.l., works		lb.	.37½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis		lb.	.33½- .40½
18-20, cps., bbls., c.l., same basis		lb.	.39½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis		lb.	.40½- .42½
250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l. same basis		lb.	.43 - .46
Nitrocellulose, spirit soluble, 30-35 cps. ¼, ½ seconds, bbls., c.l. same basis		lb.	.43 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis		lb.	.44 - .46
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis		lb.	.42 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis		lb.	.43 .45

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms, c.l., frt. alld		lb.	.13 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis		lb.	.16 - —
tanks, same basis		lb.	.13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms.		lb.	.26 - .27
2-Nitro-p-cresol, tech., dms., dlvd		lb.	.88 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E		lb.	.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E		lb.	.26½- —
tanks, dlvd E		lb.	.22½- —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.			
Nitrogen solutions, direct application, tanks, f.o.b. works		unit-ton.	1.64 - —
Manufacturing type, same basis,		unit-ton.	1.32 - —
Nitrogen tetroxide, indust., tankcars, f.o.b. Hopewell, Va		lb.	.065 - —
Cyls. t.l., min. 5 tons, same basis		lb.	.07½- —
Cyls., l.c.l., t.l., same basis		lb.	.15 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works		unit-ton.	4.50 - 5.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works.		unit-ton.	3.50 - —

(The foregoing price is per unit NH_3, plus 50c. per unit a.p.a., bulk, f.o.b. producers' works, Chicago.)

Nitromethane, dms, t.l., dlvd, E		lb.	.25 - —
dms, l.t.l. dlvd. E		lb.	.26½- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c higher			
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld.		lb.	.31 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald		lb.	.94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld.		lb.	.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld		lb.	.47 - —

1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies		lb.	.23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis		lb.	.25 - —
tanks, same basis		lb.	.21 - —
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Rockies		lb.	.18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis		lb.	.20 —
tanks, same basis		lb.	.16 —
Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. per lb higher.			
m-Nitrotoluene, tech., dms., frt. alld.		lb.	.50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld		lb.	.15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld.		lb.	.16 - —
tanks, frt. alld.		lb.	.13 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., cast, dms., c.l., works		lb.	.27½- —
dms. l.c.l. works		lb.	.28 - —
flake, dms., c.l., t.l., works		lb.	.27½- —
dms., l.c.l., works		lb.	.28 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms.		lb.	1.25 —
Nonylphenol, dms. c.l, frt. alld.		lb.	.22½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld		lb.	.23½- —
tanks, frt. alld		lb.	.20 —
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher			
Noscapine, cns.		oz.	8.00 - —
Nutmegs, East Indian, whole, bgs		lb.	1.18 - —
		lb.	1.20 - —
Nutmeg oil, USP dist., East Indian, cns		lb	9.00 12.00
West Indian, cns.		lb	9.00 12.00
Nux vomica, bls.		lb.	.20 —
Powd., bbls., bxs.		lb	.20 .22

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide Yellow, nat.).			
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms.		lb.	.45 - .47
Octane, indust. tanks, Bayonne, N.J		gal.	.20 —
1-Octanol, tech., dms. c.l., dlvd., Zone 1		lb.	.43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. Zone 1		lb.	.45½- —
tanks, dlvd., Zone 1		lb.	41 —
Octyl alcohol, perfumers grade, bots.		lb.	1.60 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech, (see t-Octanol, tech).			
tert-Octylamine, dms., c.l., t.l., t.o.b. works		lb.	.54½- —
dms, l.c.l. same basis		lb	.55 —
Octylphenol, bgs., c.l., works		lb.	.22½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works		lb.	.23 —
tanks, works		lb	.21½- —
Octylphenol in dms., 11c. higher.			

OILS

Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms.		lb.	.15¾- .16
tanks		lb.	.14¼- .14½
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms.		lb.	.18¼- .20¾
tanks		lb.	.15¾- —
S. D., dms		lb.	.17¼- .19¾
tanks		lb.	.14¾- —
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).			
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs		lb.	.15 .20
Tears, cs.		lb	22 .30
Olibanum oil, bots.		lb.	5.00 7.65
Extra fine, bots		lb	8.00 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot, duty paid		gal.	2.35 - 2.40
Olivine, crude, works		ton.	12.00 - —
20 mesh, works		ton.	15.00 - —
100 mesh works		ton.	20.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns., 25-lbs., f.o.b. works		oz.	19.20 - —
gran., cns., 50 lbs., same basis.		oz.	21.65 - —
powd., cns. 50 lbs. same basis		oz.	21.65 - —
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Calif., cns., dms		lb.	.70 - .90
Calif., sweet., cns., dms		lb.	.60 - —
Florida, cns., dms		lb	0 - 45
Messina, cns.		lb.	3.25 5.00
West Indian, bitter, cns., dms.		lb.	2.50 3.50
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls		lb.	18 .20
Sweet		lb	.28 .30

ORANGE PIGMENTS

Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns		lb	1.80 2.30
Orris root, Florentine, bls		lb	.55 —
powd., bbls., bxs		lb.	65 - —
Verona, bls		lb.	.35 - —
powd. bbls. bxs		lb	45 - —

Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol)
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline)
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine)
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base)
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine)

Ouabain, USP, bots.		gram.	3.00 4.00
Ouricury wax crude, bgs		lb.	.52 - .54
Refd., pure, bgs		lb.	.58 - .60
Oxalic acid, bgs., c.l., works		lb.	.18 - —
bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, works		lb.	.19 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works		lb.	.20½- —
Oxalic acid in drums is priced ½c. per lb. higher.			
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, pigment manufacture, dms., frt alld		lb.	.912 - —
Dyestuff manufacture, dms., same basis		lb	1.03 1.14
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works		lb	4.75 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works		lb	4.92 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms		lb.	.14¾- .15¼
tanks		lb.	.12 - —
Palm oil acid, double dist. dms.		lb.	.16 - .18½
tanks		lb.	.13½- —
single dist., dms		lb.	.15½- .18
tanks		lb.	.13 - —
Palmarosa oil, cns		lb.	4.90 6.00
Papain, powd., bots.		lb.	3.25 -10.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn. USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots		oz.	5.00 —
cns., smaller lots		oz.	5.05 5.30

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It's Exchange Orange Oil, U.S.P., California Cold Pressed.
Here's orange flavor as it should be—with the full flavor, aroma and color of California's finest oranges. And it is uniform—the same, batch after batch. Only the Sunkist Growers, with the world's largest stocks of quality oranges at their command, could bulk-blend an oil with such consistent flavor balance.
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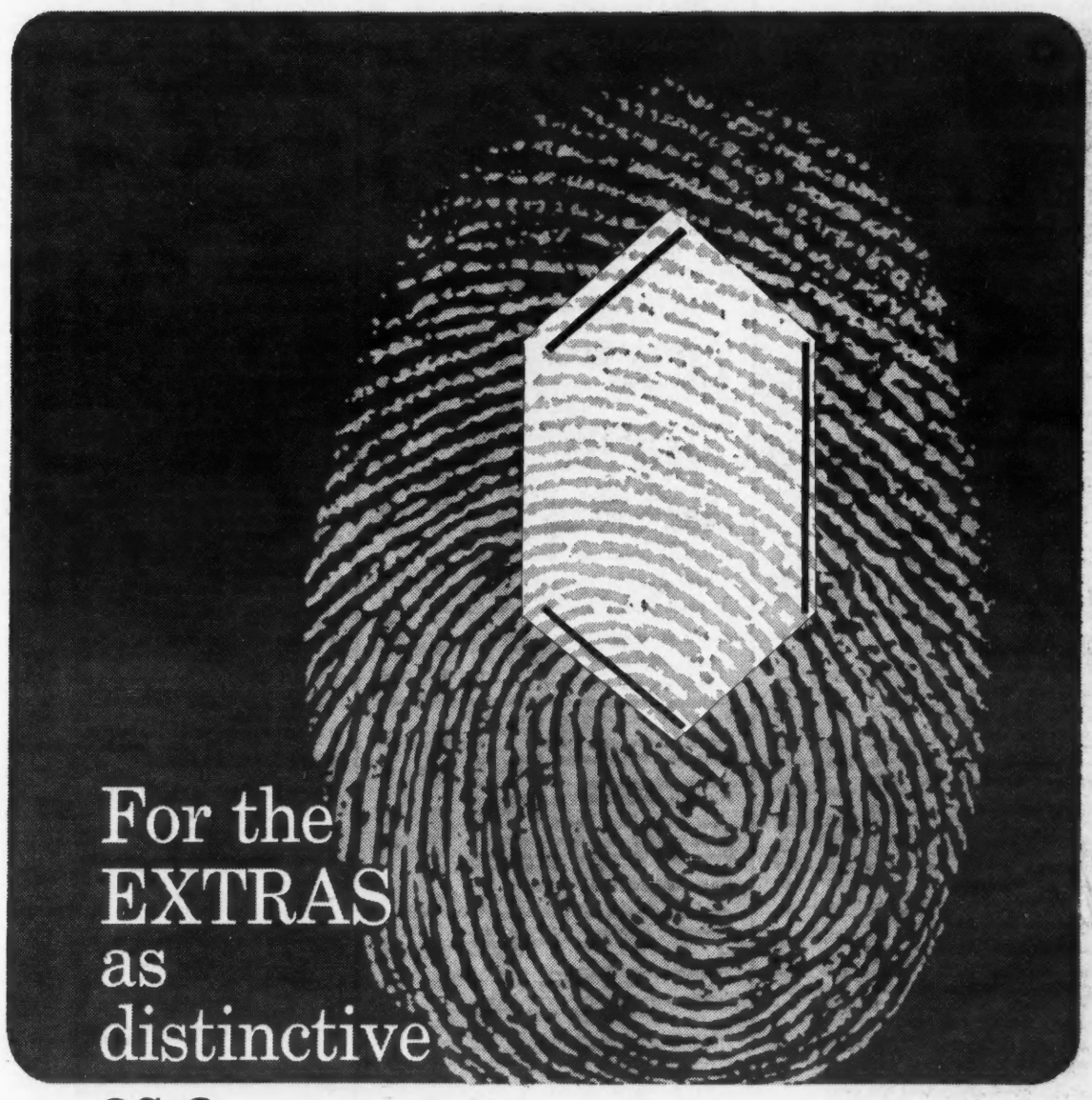
Exchange Brand Orange Oil is distributed in the U. S. by Dodge & Olcott, Inc.; Fritzsche Brothers, Inc.; Ungerer & Co.
Exchange

Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns. oz. 7.10 - 7.30
Paprika, Bulgarian, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Hungarian, bgs. lb. .33 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .30 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .38 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid).
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls. lb. 1.30 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. lb. 1.41 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0655- .0660
Paraffin, fully refd., 122°-124°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
125°-127°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
Paraffin, fully refd., 132°-134°F., ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0765- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F., tanks east coast refy gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin)
Paraformaldehyde 91% flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - .13
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse. lb. .1715- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1865- —
USP-X, fib dms., c.l. lb. .19 - —
fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .20 - —
fib dms., smaller lots lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion ethyl, dms., frt. alld lb. .84 —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. .35 .40
Patchouli oil, imp., cns. lb. 5.60 6.50
Peach kernel oil USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd E of Rockies lb. 1.00 —
Peacock blue price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Peanut meal, old process, 45%, bgs., f.o.b., mills ton.57.00 - —
solvent, same basis ton.54.50 - —
Peanut oil crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills lb. .14½- —
Rfed., dms. lb. .19¾- .20
tanks lb. .17¾- —
Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., 100 kilos, f.o.b. shipt. pt kilo. 4.52 - —
Pelargonic acid, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .25 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .27½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .23½- —
Penicillin, potassium, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .018 - —
Penicillin, procaine, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .020 - —
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 1.95 - 2.70
Pentachlorophenol, 50-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
bgs., less than ton-lots, same basis. lb. .29 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., 2,000 lb. minimum, same basis lb. .22½- —
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
bgs. l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust. tanks, Tex refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, bgs. lb. .50 - —
Lampong, bgs. lb. .50 - —
Red Funtuas, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Japanese Hontoka, bgs. lb. .37½- —
Santaka, bgs. lb. .31½- —
Sudanese, bgs. lb. .36 - —
White, Muntok, bgs. lb. .71 - —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. No stocks.
imp., USP, dms. lb. .85 - .90
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. lb. 4.90 - 5.25
Redist., USP, dms lb. 5.50 - —
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11¾- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal. min. dlvd lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.60 - —
Paste, bbls. frt. alld lb. 1.55 - —
Peru balsam, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil, South American, cns., dms lb. 2.30 - —
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08125- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10125-.11375
tanks, refy. lb. .05875- —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09125-.10375
tanks, refy. lb. .04875- —
Petrolatum, lily white, dms., c.l., refy lb. .08625- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10625- .12
tanks, refy lb. .06735- —
Petrolatum, USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy lb. .09125- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .11125- .125
tanks, refy. lb. .06875- —
Petrolatum, USP, soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07125- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. 095 .10375
tanks, refy. lb 04875- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum)

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works, lb. .18½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
50-55% sulfuric content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms. same basis lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lbs., frt. alld lb. 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (see sodium phenobarbital).
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .17¾- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¾- —
Phenol, 82-84% (cresol 16-18%) non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .17½- —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Phenol, 39°C., or above, tar dist., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .19 - —
39°C., or above, tar dist., non-ret. dms., l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, 250-lb. dm., 2,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
250-lb. dm., same basis lb. 1.35 - —
Phenothiazine drench, fib. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .46 - —
fib. dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .40 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
fib. dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .48 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.35
100%, bots. lb. 3.80 - 4.00
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., 1-kilo kilo.65.00 - —
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib dms., 200-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 3.45 - —
fib dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. 1.08 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, comi, fib. dms, 100 to 1,000 lbs., works. lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, tech., dms, works lb. 1.55 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb 75½ —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .76¼ —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots. lb 1.25 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb 1.14 1.50
Standard, dms lb 1.10 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine dms., 20,000 lbs or more, frt. alld lb 1.50 —
dms. smaller lots, frt alld lb 1.70 1.85
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb 4.00 4.25
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mendelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine 97%, 450-lb dms. lb 1.45 —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd E 1.80 —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd E lb 2.10 —
o-Phenylphenol dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .48 .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .43 —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .23¼- .27
nubs, bgs. lb. .33¼ .37
seeds, bgs. lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. lb. .20 .24
Phloroglucinol, comi., fib dms., works lb 6.40 —
CP, bots., works lb.17.75 - —
Tech., fib dms. works lb.10.45 —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works lb. .15½- —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton.46.50 - —



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HIGH PURITY PHENOLS, CRESOLS, CRESYLIC ACIDS • RUBBER CHEMICALS • ARYL MERCAPTANS

Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebbic, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 66-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines. short-ton. 4.989 - 5.398
68-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis short-ton. 5.849 - 5.858
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis short-ton. 6.429 - 6.438

Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run of mine, washed, dried, unground, 74-75%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis. short ton. 7.329 - 7.338
76-77%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis short-ton. 8.219 - 8.228

Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at 2.52 per bbl. and labor at $1.64.

Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.00 —
chys. t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 5.60 —
80% cbys., c.l. frt equald 100 lbs. 7.85 —
cbys., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 - 9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.00 —
NF 85% cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.50 —
cbys., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.65 —

Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .55 —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .56 - .57
white (yellow), solid dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
dms., t.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .19 —

Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. 12½ - —

Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .13½ —
dms. t.c.l. works lb. .14½ - .15½
Solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½ —
dms. t.c.l., works lb. 12½ - 13½

Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1375- .1475
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .1475- .1675

Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb. .38 —
dms., t.c.l. works lb. .39 .40

Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. 12½ - —

Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same bsais lb. 19½ - —

Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —

Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls. dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.90 - —
Resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.52 —

Phthalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.

Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb. 3.35 - —
Resinated, bbls. lb. 3.00 - —
Water dispersable, bbls. lb. 1.71 —

Phthalocyanine green prices 1c higher W of Rockies

Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib. dms., 1-000-lb lots or more lb 5.00 —
NF, fib dms. lb 5.20 —

a-Picoline dms. c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .46 .48
dms., t.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .46½ - .49
tanks, same basis lb. .43 .46

b-Picoline 98% dms. t.l. works. lb. 1.05 —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb 1.15 - —
tanks, same basis lb .95 —

b,g-Picoline 5°C dms. c.l., works. lb. .32½ - —
dms. t.c.l. works lb. .33 —

g-Picoline, dms., t.o.b., works lb 1.60 - —
tanks, t.l. same basis lb 1.50 - —

Picric acid, NF bbls. lb. .85 - —
Tech., bbls lb. .44 - —

Pigment green B, kgs lb. 1.55 - —

Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Pilocarpine nitrate USP bots., vials. oz. 4.65 - 5.15

Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .68¾ —
Mexican, bgs lb. .56 —

Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. lb. 3.75 - 9.25

Pimento leaf oil, crude, cns lb. 2.50 - 2.60

Pine oil, dest.-dist dms., t.c.l. works lb. .15 —
dms. t.c.l ex whse New York. lb. .173 —
Steam-dist. dms. ex whse., New York lb .185 —
dms., dlvd lb. 188 —

Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil).

Pink root, bls. lb. 2.25 —

Piperazine anhyd. dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. 1.80 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld E lb. 1.85 - —

Piperazine citrate, 36% dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.33 - —

Piperazine dihydrochloride, 51%, dms. 1,000 lbs or more, frt. alld lb. 1.29 - —

Piperazine hexahydrate 44%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. .90 - —
dms., 200-900 lbs., frt. alld lb. .93 - —

Piperazine phosphate, 42%, dms., 1,000 lbs or more, frt. alld lb. 1.11 - —

Piperidine, dist., 98% min., 5 dms. or more, t.c.l., t.t.l., f.o.b. works lb. 2.65 - —
1-4 dms., same basis lo 2.70 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. 2.55 - —

Piperonyl butoxide dms. dlvd E.lb 4.50 5.05

PITCHES

Pitch quotations are listed individually For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Platinum metal, works oz.81.00 - 85.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb. .45 .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb.12.50 - 15.50
Poke root, bls. lb. .19 .22

Polymyxin, bots., bulk., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .56 —

Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 —
dms. 10,000-20,000-lb lots, works. lb 44 —
dms. smaller lots, works lb 47 .49

Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 .49

Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs. lb. .23½ - .26
Nubs, bgs. lb. .38 - .44

Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Dutch, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Danish, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .11 - —

Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs 3.70 - —
reg., flake, 88-92% dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 - —

Potash, reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.05 - —
solid, 88-92% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.60 - —

Potassium acetate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works, E lb. .31 - —

Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran. dms lb 22 - —
powd., dms. lb .24 - —

Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½ 19¾

Potassium bichromate in dms. ¾c. higher.

Potassium bitartrate, NF, gran., powd., 100-lb bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
100-lb. bgs., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt., same basis lb. .38 - —
100-lb. bgs. smaller lots, same basis lb. 40 —

Potassium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb. 16.00 - 22.00

Pelletized potassium borohydride $1.25 per lb higher in 1,000-lb lots

Potassium bromate, 200-lb. dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .49 - —

Potassium bromide, USP gran., bbls., kgs lb. .39 .40

Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls., dms lb. .22 - .24
Dom. tech. powd., bbls., dms lb 21 .22
Dom., calcinated bgs. c.l. works. 100 lbs. 8.50 —
bgs., t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 —
Dom., hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.15 - —

Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼ —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .13½ .14½
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾ - —
dms. t.c.l., works lb. .14 .15
works lb. .12¼ - —

Potassium chlorate, NF, cryst., dms., 2,000 lbs or more, works lb. .16¾ - —
NF, gran., 25-lb metal dms lb. .36 —
NF powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .17¼ - —

Potassium chloride (industrial, 99.9% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton. 29.00 —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 34.00 - —
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 28.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. 33.00 —
USP, cryst., dms lb. .17 - —
USP, gran., dms. lb. 21 .23
USP, powd., dms. lb .24 .26

Potassium chloride agricultural (see Potassium muriate).

Potassium chromate, tech., dms., works lb. .50 .51

Potassium citrate, NF, gran., 250-lb. dms., f.o.b. works E lb. .43 - —
powd. 250-lb dms. same basis. lb. .46 —

Potassium cyanide, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more works lb 42½ - —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb lots works. lb. .43 —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .44 .44½

Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).

Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 —
dms., smaller lots works lb. .65 - —

Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb .24½ - —
dms., smaller lots lb .29 - —

Potassium fluoborate, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib dms., t.c.l., works lb. .31 - —

Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .36 - .37

Potassium gluconate, 100-lb dm., f.o.b works E lb. 1.67 —

Potassium guaiacol sulfonate, NF, dms lb 2.10 2.30

Potassium hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic)

Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb dms, 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½ - .38

Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.38 —

Potassium iodide, USP cryst. gran., dms., 500-lb., f.o.b works, lb 1.55 - —

Potassium manure salt, min 20% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, unit-ton .17 - .1765

Potassium metabisulfite, gran. dms., lb. .16 —
Powd., dms lb .27 —

Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .37½ - .39½
bagged 60% minimum K_2O, same basis ton. 26.60 - 27.80
Gran., bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .38½ - .40½
bagged, 60% minimum K_2O, same basis ton. 28.10 - 30.10

Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1960.

Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.

Potassium nitrate, NF cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 17.00 —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs. 18.00 - 19.00
gran., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.50 —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.00 12.00
powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.50 —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 - 13.00

Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., powd., 300-lb. dm. f.o.b works E lb .32 —

Potassium pentaborate, gran. dms., c.l. works ton. 219.50 —
dms., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 17.48 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 18.73 —

Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.

Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .19 .20

Potassium permanganate, comi., kgs. works lb. .25 .33
USP, dms., works lb. .29 .35

Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .1475- .1575

Potassium prussiate, red (see Potassium ferrocyanide).

Potassium prussiate, yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).

Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be. 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
dms., t.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs 7.25 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 —

Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 40.5° Be. 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
dms. t.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 5.60 —

Potassium silicate, glass grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.30 - 18.00
bgs. t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.80 —

Soln., 29° Be 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 —
dms. t.c.l., 5-dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 4.60 —

Potassium silicofluoride, bgs. works lb. .09½ - .10

Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c per lb higher.

Potassium stannate, dms. frt. alld. lb. .793 - .866

Potassium sulfate, min 50% K_2O, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .70½ - .72½

Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1960

Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.

Potassium sulfate NF VII, cryst., dms. lb. 31 .33
NF VII, gran., 400-lb. dm lb. .18 - —
NF VII powd., 400-lb dm lb. .17 - —

Potassium sulfocyanate, NF cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate)

Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 .98
Tech., dms., works lb. 77 79

Potassium titanate, ctns. c.l., works lb. 16¼ - —
ctns. 5-ton lots, works lb. 16½ - —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb. 16¾ - —

Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk works, base price. ton. 13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton. 14.00 - —

Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF gran. or powd., 250-lb. dms., c.l., works E lb. 42½ - —
250-lb dms., 5,000-lb lots, same basis lb. 43 —
250-lb. dms., same basis lb. 43½ - —

Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 40

Potassium-zirconium flouride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 —
fib. dms., t.c.l., works lb. .52½ .55

Pregnenolone, bots. gram No prices.

Pregnenolone acetate, bots gram. No prices.

Procaine hydrochloride USP antibiotic grade dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. 2.25 —

Procaine hydrochloride, USP, ampule grade, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb 2.40 —
dms. 500 lbs lb 2.45 —
dms., 100 lbs lb 2.50 —

Progesterone, USP bots gram No prices.

Pregnenolone acetate, bots gram. No prices.

Propenyl guaethol, dms lb. 24.30 27.00

b-Propriolactone, tech., dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47½ - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .48½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 —

Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23¼ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .20¾ - —

n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¼ - —

n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 .15
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ 16½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½ 12½

n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb lots, works lb 3.90 4.40

n-Propyl-p-hyroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 2.40

Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 —
bots., smaller lots kilo. 55.10 - 55.30

n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 1.24 —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb 1.255 —

n-Propylene dichloride, consumers', dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .0995- —
tanks same basis lb .07 —

Propylene dichloride prices 1c West 1c. higher, same basis

Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .15 —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .16¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. 12½ - —
USP dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .17 - —
dms. t.c.l., same basis lb. 18¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. 14½ - —

Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —

Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .17 —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. 18½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. 14½ - —

Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .38 .40
Blonde bgs. lb. .18 .20
Husks, bgs. lb. 42 45

Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03½ - .04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03¾ - —
imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs. ton lots lb. .06½ - —
fine, bgs. ton lots lb .04 —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton. 60.00 —
fine, bgs. ton. 60.00 - 70.00

Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 .26

Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin).

Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd. 0.9% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works lb. .50 —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bgs., ton works lb. .71 - —

Pyrethrum liquid, 20:1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms. works. gal 9.60 9.80

Pyrethrum liquid, 100:1 basis (10 grams pyrethrine per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 45.90 46.90

Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20% dms., works lb. 11.00 - 11.35
purif, 20%, dms. works lb 11.00 11.35

Pyridine, denat., dms. c.l. works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
Refd., 2° non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .75½ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .76 - .76½
tanks, same basis lb. .71 - —

Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17¼ - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .18 .21
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, USP 500-gram bots., dms., f.o.b. works kilo. 95.00 - 100.00
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid tech., bbls., 100-lbs., f.o.b., works lb 3.50 - —
Pyrogallol, NF 100-lb. dms. lb. 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin, USP bots lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .10 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Quinidine sulfate, USP, 1,000-oz. dm oz. .74½ - —
Quinine, NF, 1,000-oz. dm. oz. .3750- —
Quinine bisulfate USP, 1,000-oz. dm. oz. .28 - —
Quinine hydrochloride, 1,000-oz. dm. oz. .3650- —
Quinine sulfate USP 1,000-oz dm. oz. .3150- —
Quinoline dms., c.l. frt. equald lb. 50¾ - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .51¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb .50 —

R

R salt paste, dms., frt alld., 100% basis lb .98 - —
Powd., frt. alld. 100% basis lb 1.08 - —
Rapeseed oil, dms lb. .18 - .18¼
tanks lb. .16½ - —
Rare earth oxalate, NF, 45-50%, bgs, works lb 1.15 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.00 1.20
Red carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid).

RED PIGMENTS

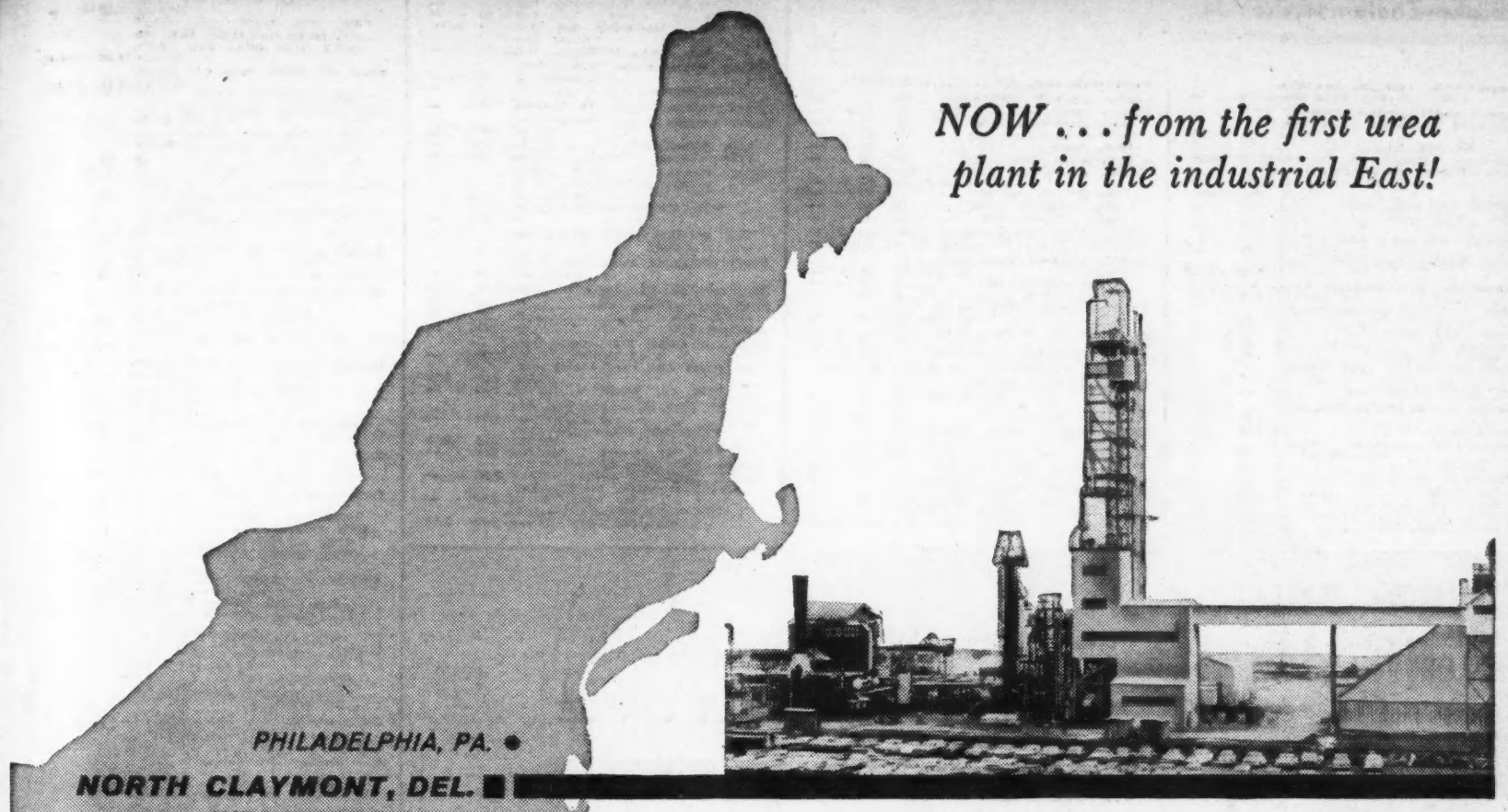
Red pigment quotations are listed individually For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner

Red precipitate (see Mercurie oxide, red)
Red toner, Lake C, alizanine, bbls., works lb. 1.30 - —
Reserpine, cryst. bots gram 1.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 77½ - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. 78½ - —
Resorcinol in dms. 1c. per lb. more.
USP powd., dms., works lb 2.95 —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF dms. lb. 2.50 —
Rhatany root, bgs lb .14 .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 6.00 —
Tungstated, PTMA works, kgs lb. 6.60 —
Rhodinol, 5-lb cans lb. 42.00 - 51.00
Synthetic lb. 14.00 - 16.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb .25 —
powd. bgs lb .35 —
Riboflavin USP fib dms., kilo or more, dlvd. kilo. 36.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium fib dms., kilo or more, dlvd, kilo. 104.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarified, dms., t.c.l. tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½ - —
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate)
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch roofing)
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots lb. 1,152.00 —
Turkish, bots lb. 560.00 - 750.00
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms lb. .97 1.40
Spanish, tech., cns. dms lb. 50 1.20
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .10½ - —
Resin, 25-45% fib dms. works, unit-lb. .10½ - —
Rottenstone, bgs. 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¾ - —
bgs. ton lots, same basis lb. .04¼ - —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, 115°F-245°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey and New York. gal. .19 —
Group 3 gal. .13875- —
Houston, Texas gal. .155 —
Rue oil, bots lb. 2.75 3.00
Rutin, NF fib dms. 10 kilo lots. kilo. 11.00 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots kilo. 11.50 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo kilo. 13.00 - —
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., t.c.l. same basis lb. .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .42 .44
Saccharin, calcium, fib dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb. 2.50 —
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.60 - —
USP, powd., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.55 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.65 - —
USP, powd., insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.53 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.63 - —
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1795- .1820
tanks, Atl., coast lb. .1595- .1620
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins lb. 19.50 - —
Safrol, dms lb .65 - —
Sage, Dalmatian, bgs lb. .40 - —
Greek, cns. lb. .15 - —
Italian, cns. lb. .18 —
Sage oil, clary, bots lb. 12.00 - 15.00
Dalmatian, cns lb. 2.85 3.25
Spanish, cns lb. 1.25 1.75
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b., plant, frt. equald lb. 1.23 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. 1.25 - —
Salicylamide, 100-lb dms lb. 1.05 —
Salicylic acid, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .40½ - —
fib dms. t.c.l., dlvd lb. .44¾ - —
Salicylic acid, USP, cryst. 200-lb. fib dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .51¾ - —
200-lb fib dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .54¾ - —
Salicylic acid, cryst., 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .53¾ - —
100-lb fib dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .56¾ - —
USP, powd., 100-lb fib dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .58¾ - —
100-lb fib dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .61¾ - —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb 1.20
Powdered salol 25c per lb higher.
Salt rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 1.09
Salt, table vacuum common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.34 - —

NOW . . . from the first urea plant in the industrial East!



Mathieson Urea

Industrial grade, crystals and pellets

PLANT PROXIMITY

Mathieson Urea is produced in the heart of the industrial East at North Claymont, Delaware, between Philadelphia and Wilmington. Consumers are serviced swiftly over turnpike and main-line rail routes. At the same time, nearby major port cities provide rapid export and coastal service on a wide choice of vessels and barges.

PRODUCT QUALITY

Mathieson Urea is manufactured under rigid quality controls to exacting specifications by the famous Montecatini process. The result is a consistently high-purity product that meets the standards established for all Mathieson chemicals.

CUSTOMER SERVICE

Customer requirements receive alert, day-to-day follow-up. Olin Mathieson's wide experience in the marketing of chemicals, its seasoned staff of technical service specialists and its network of district sales offices all combine to provide well-integrated customer service.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Contact your Olin Mathieson district sales office or write: **Olin Mathieson, Baltimore 3, Maryland.**

Olin

CHEMICALS DIVISION

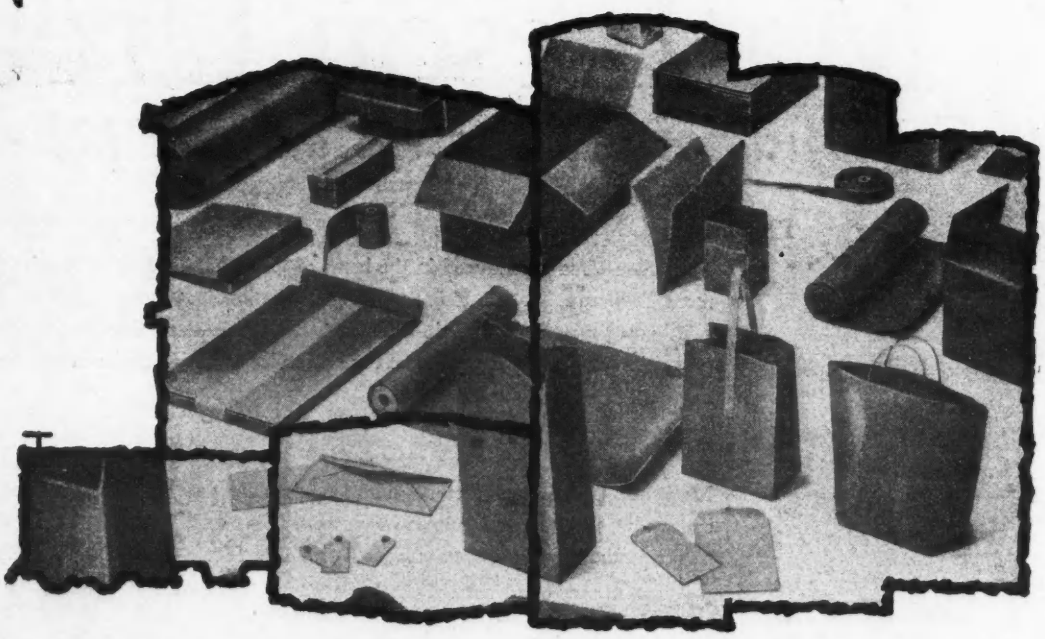
165

Saltcake—Sodium Hydroxide

Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na2SO4 basis	ton	28.00	—
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate)			
Sandalwood E Indian chips bgs.,	lb	.55	.66
powd fib dms	lb	.75	.76
Sandalwood oil, cns	lb	26.00	30.00
Sarcosine tech tanks, f.o.b. works frt equald	lb	1.03	
	lb	No stocks.	
Sassafras oil, artif., dms	lb	.45	—
Nat., dom dms	lb	1.40	—
Savory oil cns	lb	4.75	—
Schaeffer's salt paste, dms., frt alld 100% basis	lb	.85	—
Powd. bgs. frt alld. 100% basis	lb	.95	—
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP	bots oz	13.00	—
Sebacic acid CP bgs. c.l. works	lb	.69½	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb	.71½	—
Purified, bgs c.l., works	lb	.65½	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb	.67½	—
Seidlitz mixture fib dms. 5,000-lb. lots	lb	.30½	—
fib dms., smaller lots	lb	.31	.32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd.	lb	7.00	—
Senega root, bls	lb	3.00	3.25
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls	lb	.20	.22
siftings	lb	.16	—
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls	lb	.22	—
No. 2, bls	lb	.18	—
No. 3, bls	lb	.14	—
pods, bls	lb	.28	—
powd., bbls., bxs	lb	.17	—
Serpentaria rent, bls	lb	6.50	—
Sesame oil, USP, dms., l.c.l	lb	.37	.38
Sesame seed Colombian, bgs	lb	.15½	—
Lebanese, hulled, bgs	lb	.19	—
Nicaraguan, hulled, bgs	lb	.21	—
nat., bgs.	lb	.15	—
Salvadorian, Nat. bgs	lb	.16	—
Shellac bleached bonedry bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb	.47	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb	.22	.50½
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb	.46	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb	.47	—
Bonedry shellacs prices for less than 1,500-lb lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.			
Shellac bleached refd. bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb	.56	—
bbls. 1,500-lb lots	lb	.57	—
kgs., 1,500-lb lots	lb	.58	—
Shellac orange lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb	.37	.39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg lots	lb	.34	.37
superfine, bgs. 10-bg. lots	lb	.32	.34
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c per lb more.			
Shingle stain oil tar distillate, dms., c.l., works	gal	.37	—
dms., l.c.l., works	gal	.48	—
tanks, works	gal	.25	—
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb	.06½	.18½
paper bgs., l.c.l., works	lb	.06¾	.17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb	.06¾	.16¾
paper bgs. l.c.l., works	lb	.07	.17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd. 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton	25.00	—
bgs. l.c.l. works, ex whse	ton	45.00	55.00
Silica, hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton	20.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton	25.00	—
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton	15.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton	20.00	—
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb	.20	—
tanks, works	lb	.15	—
Silver bullion, ingots, cs., Troy oz.	oz	.91½	—
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots,	oz	.94½	—
bots., 500-oz. lots	oz	.95½	—
bots., 100-oz. lots	oz	.96½	—
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 1,000 to 4,000 oz., f.o.b. works	oz	.67½	—
bots. 250-500 oz., same basis	oz	67¾	—
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.			
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, 16-oz. bots	oz	1.46	—
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns	lb	40.00	43.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls	lb	.30	.35
Powd., bls.	lb	.35	.40
Whole, bls.	lb	.20	.25
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.90	—
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts., 100 lbs.		3.00	4.77
bulk, c.l. works 100 lbs.		1.60	—
Soda ash, light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.85	—
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts., 100 lbs.		3.95	4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.55	—
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs.		5.20	—
liq. 50% sellers tanks works, dry basis 100 lbs.		2.90	—
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		2.90	3.00
Soda, caustic, liq., 73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis, 100 lbs.		3.00	—
liq., 73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	lb	3.00	3.10
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		4.80	—
Soda, sal. cone., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.50	—
bgs., smaller lots, works 100 lbs.		2.80	—
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb	.14½	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.16½	—
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works,	lb	.13½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb	.17½	—
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dom., 300 lbs. or more	lb	1.02	—
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted	lb	1.90	—
Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb	.27½	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb	.29	—
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, 200 lb. dm., less than ton lots, f.o.b. works	lb	.24	—
ton lots or more, same basis,	lb	.23½	—
Sodium arsenite, 94% soluble pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, 100-lb. dms., ton lots or more, f.o.b. works	lb	.18½	—
1,600-1,900 dms., same basis	lb	.19	—
100-500 dms., same basis	lb	.20	—
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 100-kilos., dms., f.o.b. works	kilo	6.80	—
less than 100-kilos	kilo	7.05	—
Sodium benzoate tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb	.35	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb	.39	—
USP, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb	.38	—
dms., ton lots, same basis	lb	.43	—
dms., 1,000-lb lots, same basis,	lb	.45	—
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.95	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.85	—
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.55	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.45	—
Sodium bichromate, gran., ogs., c.l., t.l., works	lb	.13	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb	.13½	.14½
Sodium bichromate in dms. ¾c. per lb. higher			
Sodium bifluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb	.19½	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.2025	—
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l. works, 100 lbs.		2.00	—
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		3.60	3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		3.50	4.10
Sodium bisulfite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.45	—
Soln., 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.70	—
bbls. l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.20	—
Sodium borate (see Borax)			
Sodium borohydride, powd., dms., c.l., works	lb	19.90	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb	33.00	40.00
Sodium borohydride, stabilized water soln., 12% NaBH4, 100% basis, dms. works	lb	15.00	—
Pelletized sodium borohydride $1 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb lots.			
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works	lb	.40	—
Sodium carbonate, cryst. monohydrated (see Soda, sal).			
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.10	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.50	—
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works	lb	.09	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb	.09½	.10¼
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms., only, ¼c. per lb. higher.			
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).			
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs.,	lb	.05	—
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb	.58	—
dms., 20-dm. lots or more, works.	lb	.66	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb	.70	.78
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb	.27	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb	.28	—
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb	.14¾	—
fib. dms. l.c.l., works	lb	.15¼	.16¼
Sodium chromate tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb	.1015	—
bgs., l.c.l.	lb	.1065	.1190
Sodium citrate anhyd., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b works E	lb	.62	—
NF VIII, gran., bgs., c.l., same basis	lb	.26	—
USP XIV, gran., bgs., c.l., same basis	lb	.29	—
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices ½c. higher.			
Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb	.85	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb	.90	1.10
Sodium cyanide, briquettes or gran., 97 percent min., dms., works, 20,000-lb lots	lb	.176	—
dms., same basis, 5,000 to 19,999-lb. lots	lb	.188	—
dms., same basis, 1,000 to 4,900-lb lots	lb	.198	—
Sodium cyclamate, 100-lb dm., f.o.b. works	lb	1.95	—
Sodium diacetate, anhyd., 39-41% acetic acid, dms., c.l., works	lb	.18	—
250-lb dms., l.c.l., works	lb	18¾	—
Tech. 33-35% acetic acid, dms., l.c.l., works	lb	.15	—
250-lb dms. l.c.l., works	lb	.15¾	—
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln. dms. c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb	.42	—
dms., l.c.l., t.l., same basis	lb	.47	.52
tanks, same basis	lb	.38	—
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots	lb	.13½	—
bgs. smaller lots	lb	.14¾	—
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb	.1390	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb	.1465	—
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		7.05	—
bgs. l.c.l., ex whse 100 lbs.		8.65	—
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms.	lb	5.50	—
Sodium gluconate, refd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b works E	lb	.84	—
Tech., bgs. c.l., t.l., same basis	lb	.34	—
Sodium hydride, 50% soln. in oil, dms., works	lb	1.25	2.50
25% soln. in oil, dms., 50 lbs. or less, f.o.b shipping point,	lb	2.20	—
dms., 50-99 lbs. same basis	lb	1.77	—
dms., 100-999 lbs., same basis	lb	1.20	—
dms., 1,000 lbs or more, same basis	lb	95	—
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).			
Sodium hydrosulfite dms c.l., frt alld	lb	23½	—
dms. l.c.l. frt alld.	lb	25¾	—
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots,	lb	33½	—

WEST END

advance planning OF EXPANDED SALT CAKE PRODUCTION ANTICIPATES INDUSTRY'S GROWING NEEDS



WEST END demonstrates its complete reliability as a major source by the continuing enlargement of its production facilities devoted to the manufacture of highest quality salt cake as a prime product. Independent of other product production and located at the site of vast natural raw material supply, West End is solidly qualified to handle the complete requirements of customers dependably, economically and efficiently.

Stauffer CHEMICALS

WEST END CHEMICAL COMPANY • DIVISION OF STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY

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All this for me?

Yes . . . our Mass Spectrometer doesn't look very romantic, but it's one of the instruments that made your exciting new perfume possible.

WONDERFUL WORLD OF FRAGRANCE

Mass Spectrometer . . . an unbelievably sensitive research instrument capable of identifying fragrance components even in trace quantities. This electronic unit, at the IFF Union Beach Laboratories, is in continuous use, contributing important data in Product Research and Quality Control.

The creation of an outstanding fragrance requires research in many areas to discover intriguing new aromatic materials which will stimulate the imagination of the perfumer. These new aromatics, some found hidden in nature, others conceived entirely in the laboratory, make it possible for IFF perfumers to produce truly unusual and effective "selling" fragrances for your new products.

iff

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521 West 57th St. • New York 19, N.Y.

Creators and Manufacturers of Flavors, Fragrances and Aromatic Chemicals

ARGENTINA AUSTRIA BELGIUM BRAZIL CANADA ENGLAND FRANCE GERMANY HOLLAND ITALY NORWAY SOUTH AFRICA SWEDEN SWITZERLAND U.S.A.

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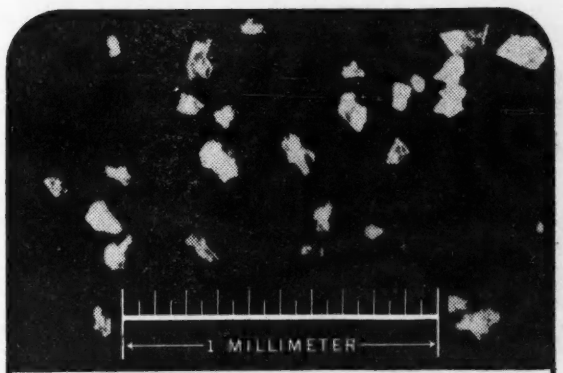
Sodium hydroxide, tech (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms. 1,000-lb. lots lb. .99 - —
Sodium hyposulfite (see Sodium thiosulfate).
Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb. dms., f.o.b. works lb. 2.13 - —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 19½- —
Sodium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.25 6.50
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.40 7.00
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium metaborate octahydrate, gran. bgs. c.l. works ton 210 00 —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 8.30 - —
bgs., smaller lots ex wh e 100 lbs. 9.61 -11.61
Tetrahydrate bgs. c.l. works t n 210 00 —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 14.83 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex 100 lbs. 16.08 -18.08
Sodium metallic, bricks, c.l., works lb. .21 —
Fused, 18,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works lb. .17 —
Sodium metalinate, bbls., frt. alld. lb .62 - —
Sodium metaphosphate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b shipping pt 100 lbs. 11 10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11 85 - —
dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11 70 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 12 45 - —
Sodium metasilicate anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works. 100 lbs 6.05 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.55 —
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs 4.45 —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 4.80 6.75
dms. l.c.l., works 100 lbs 4.95 —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 5.30 7.25
Sodium molybdate anhyd., dms. works frt equald lb 92 99
Cryst. dms. works frt alld lb 74 76
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate)
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated)
Sodium naphthionate, bbls. lb. 72 - —
Sodium nitrate dom., crude, bgs. c.l. works ton 48 00 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton 44 00 - —
Imp. crude 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ton 48.00 - —
bulk c.l., same basis ton 44 00 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l. works, frt equald 100 lbs 9.00 - —
bbls. l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 11 00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate conc., dms. c.l., works 100 lbs 6.70 —
dms. l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7 05 7.65
Hydrated flake, bbls. c.l., works 100 lbs 5.65 —
bbls. l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.60 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 88% bgs., works 100 lbs. 12.35 - —
99% bgs. works 100 lbs. 15 40 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate)
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate)
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .27½- .34
Pellets, dms c.l., same basis lb. 26 - —
dms. c.l. same basis lb. .27½- .34
Powd. dms., c.l. same basis lb. .25 —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .26½- .33
Sodium pentabarbital USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 —
Sodium perborate NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
bgs. l.c.l. works lb. .19 .21
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd E of Miss lb. .21½- —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .22 .22½
Sodium phenobarbital USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.75 —
Sodium phenosulfonate, USP, LX, gran. dms lb. .52 .53
NF powd dms lb. .55 .56
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs c.l frt equald 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.50 9.55
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, cryst., bgs. c.l., t.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.90
Dibasic dunohydrate, bgs., c.l. frt equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
Monobasic anhyd bgs. c.l. frt equald 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 -10.15
Tribasic anhyd. bgs. c.l. frt equald 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
bgs. l.c.l. frt equald 100 lbs. 9.60 -10.20
Sodium phosphate in dms. 60c to 80c. higher than bgs
Sodium phosphate, USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 .20½
Sodium picramate, tech., paste, dms f.o.b works, frt. equald lb. .90 - —
Sodium propionate, any quantity, dms. dlvd E of Rockies. lb. .37 - —
Prices W of Rockies 3c per lb more.
Sodium prussiate yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide)
Sodium pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c works frt equald 100 lbs. 11.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 12.00 -12.50
Sodium pyrophosphate, terric, dms., c.l. t.l., works lb. .36 —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .37 .39
Tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works frt equald 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.30 - —
Sodium salicylate USP dms., 1,000-lbs or more lb. .78½- —
dms. less than 1,000 lbs. dms.lb. .81½- —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd, zone 1 100 lbs. 4.10 4.35
dlvd zone 2 100 lbs 4.35 4.60
dlvd zone 3 100 lbs 4.75 4.90
dlvd zone 4 100 lbs 5.35 5.60
Sales zones are (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La. and Miss. south of 31°; Tex E. of 100°; S of 31° Fla., also Me., N. H. and Vt in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St Louis; (2) Ark E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn., Mo. (except St Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S C., Tenn and Tex N of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala. La. and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark W of 98° Kan. Neb W. of 98° N D. Okla., S. D., Tex., W of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz. Colo. Idaho, Mont. Nev. N. M., Utah Wyo and El Paso Tex
Sodium sesquisilicate anhyd., bgs. c.l. t.l. works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
dms. c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs 6.20 - —
Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs 9.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works 100 lbs 5.35 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.50 - —
dms. 6,000-19,900 lb lots works. 100 lbs 5.85 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be 1:3.2, turbid dms. c.l. works 100 lbs 1.65 —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 1.90 2.40
tanks works 100 lbs 1.20 —
47° Be 1:29.9 turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.25 —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.60 3.45
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.90 —
52° Be 1:2.4 turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.65 —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.00 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs 2.30 —
Solid, 1:3.2 bgs. works ton 67 50 —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. 065 —
bgs. l.c.l., works lb 725 —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms. 0.4c per lb. higher
Sodium stannate dms. works frt. alld, E lb. .652 - .712
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name)
Sodium sulfanilate bbls. works lb. .22 —
Sodium sulfate NF VII dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
Tech., anhyd. bgs c.l. dlvd E. ton 56.00 - —
Sodium sulfate, tech., detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton 38.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 34.00 - —
USP cryst. fib dms lb 17½- .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake 70-72%, dms. c.l. works, frt. equald lb. 07¼- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. 08¼- —
Liq. 40-44% tanks works, 100% basis ton 130.00 —
Sodium sulfide flake, dms., c.l., works E., frt equald lb .06 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .07 - —
Fused, bbls. c.l. works E., frt equald lb. 05½ —
bbls. l.c.l., same basis lb. 06½- —
Sodium sulfite anhyd., powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.55 - —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 7 95 - —
Sodium sulfide, anhyd., tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bgs. t.l. same basis 100 lbs 4.00 —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate)
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax).
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works frt equald lb. .04½- —
dms. l.c.l same basis lb. .05½ —
Sodium thiocyanate, purified, cryst., 250-lb. dms lb. .90 - —
Tech. anhyd. dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .367 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .387 - —
Sodium thiosulfate NF cryst. bbls. lb. .13½- —
Tech. anhyd. 100-lb bgs. c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 7.75 —
100-lb bgs. l.c.l. t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 8.15 - —
Sodium thiosulfate tech., anhyd., photo grade, 64-lb bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .0775- —
64-lb. bgs. l.c.l. t.l., frt. equald lb. .0815- —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., pentahydrate, photo grade, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
Sodium thiosulfate tech. pentahydrate photo grade 100 lb bgs. l.c.l. t.l.l., frt equald 100 lbs 5.20 —
Sodium titanate ctns c.l. works lb 14¼ —
ctns. 5-ton lots works lb 14½ —
ctns. 1-ton lots or less works lb 14¾ —
Sodium trichloroacetate 90%, 100-lb dms. c.l. frt alld E lb 35 —
50-lb dms. c.l., frt alld E lb 35½ —
10-lb ctns., c.l. frt alld E lb 42 —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher
Sodium tripolyphosphate bgs c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs 7.90 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Sodium trisilicate powd. 1:3.2, bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs 8.95 —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 9 70 13 13
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 9 45 —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 10.20 -10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs. dlvd E lb 1.32 —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms. works lb 52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen sodium)
Sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate dms., t.l., dlvd lb 22½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb .23 —

Get Sodium Bicarbonate in the grain size you need **every time...**

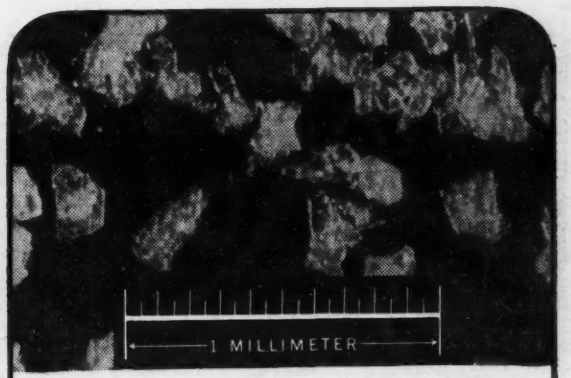
FROM CHURCH & DWIGHT



Sodium Bicarbonate U.S.P. Powdered No. 1—For general purpose use in pharmaceuticals, chemical processing, tooth powder, industrial applications.

TYPICAL SCREEN ANALYSIS
CUMULATIVE PERCENT RETAINED BY

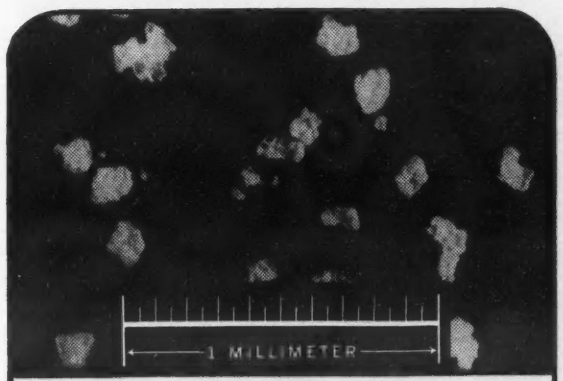
42 Mesh	Trace	200 Mesh	35.0%
100 Mesh	.5%	325 Mesh	70.0%
170 Mesh	20.0%	400 Mesh	80.0%



Sodium Bicarbonate U.S.P. Granular No. 5 for manufacture and compounding of effervescent salts, fruit soft drink tablets and other pharmaceuticals.

TYPICAL SCREEN ANALYSIS
CUMULATIVE PERCENT RETAINED BY

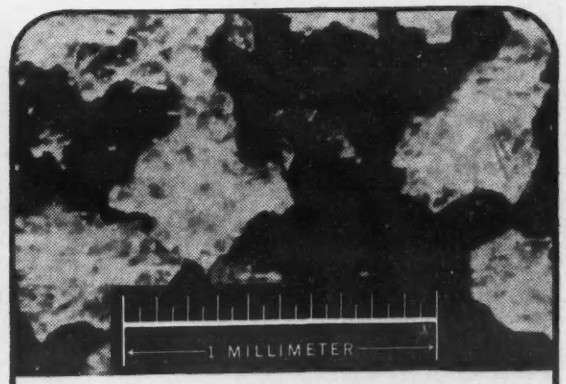
42 Mesh	Trace	100 Mesh	92.5%
65 Mesh	27.0%	170 Mesh	99.0%
80 Mesh	66.5%		



Sodium Bicarbonate U.S.P. Granular No. 4 for use in pharmaceuticals, baking powders and cake mixes.

TYPICAL SCREEN ANALYSIS
CUMULATIVE PERCENT RETAINED BY

80 Mesh	Trace	200 Mesh	91.0%
100 Mesh	1.5%	325 Mesh	98.5%
170 Mesh	80.5%		



Sodium Bicarbonate U.S.P. Extra Coarse Granular No. 6 for use in formulating special pharmaceuticals.

TYPICAL SCREEN ANALYSIS
CUMULATIVE PERCENT RETAINED BY

28 Mesh	None	65 Mesh	91.0%
42 Mesh	13.0%	80 Mesh	98.5%
48 Mesh	33.0%	100 Mesh	99.3%

Why jeopardize the shelf life or sparkling performance of your pharmaceutical products with an inappropriate granulation of sodium bicarbonate? To eliminate risks, specify Church & Dwight. You'll obtain the widest selection of grain sizes available because Church & Dwight is the country's largest supplier of Sodium Bicarbonate U.S.P. You'll also receive for the asking unmatched technical service based on more than 100 years of experience in the formulating of Sodium Bicarbonate. Unusual grain size requirements are given special attention. Try us and see. For technical data on all grades of Sodium Bicarbonate, send for brochure, "Church & Dwight Sodium Bicarbonate—How It Serves Industry Today."

CHURCH & DWIGHT CO., INC., 70 PINE STREET, NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

Sodium-Zirconyl Sulfate—Sulfuric Acid

Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib dms. 1,000-lb lots or more works	lb	28	- —
fib dms., smaller lots, same basis	lb	30	- —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high-flash, tanks, frt equald	gal	30	- .35½
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, straight aromatic, 310° 360°F b.r., 14° 16°C m.a.p. tankcars, New Jersey and New York	gal	29	- —
Houston, Texas	gal	29	- —
355° 420°F b.r., 17° 18°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York	gal	30	- —
Houston, Texas	gal	30	- —
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 211° 265°F b.r., 31°C m.a.p. tankcars, New Jersey and New York	gal	235	- —
286° 340°F b.r., 22°C m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York	gal	275	- —
Solvent naphtha, 310° 380°F b.r., 27°C, m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York	gal	27	- —
322° 395°F b.r., 28°C m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York	gal	28	- —
Sorbitan monostearate fib dms. 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb	.33½	- —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb	.35½	- —
fib dms., smaller lots, works	lb	.38½	.40½
Sorbitan trioleate fib dms. 20, 000-lb. lots works	lb	.34	—
fib dms. 10,000 to 20,000-lb lots, works	lb	.36	—
fib dms., smaller lots, works	lb	.39	.41
Sorbitol NF reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works	lb	.18	- —
dms., l.c.l. works	lb	.19	- —
tanks, works	lb	.16¼	- —
cryst. resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l. works	lb	.23	- —
dms. 1 to 5-ton lots works	lb	.25	.26
powd., dms., c.l., works	lb	.38½	- —
dms. 10,000 to 20,000 lb. lots, works	lb	40½	- —
Sorbitol, soln., comyl., aqueous, dms., c.l. works	lb	.26	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb	.27	- —
tanks, works	lb	.23¼	- —
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works	lb	.23	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb	.23¼	.23½
Chemically isolated, new process, bgs., c.l., works	lb	.20	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb	.20¼	.29½
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, unrestricted, Decatur	ton	63.00	- —
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur	lb	.12⅞	- —
Foots, soapstock acid 95%, tanks, New York	lb	.06	- —
Soybean oil, alkali, refd., dms	lb	.17¼	- .17¼
tanks	lb	.15¼	- —
Clarified, dms.	lb	.16½	- .16¾
tanks	lb	.14¾	- —
Salad, refd., dms.	lb	.17¼	- .17½
tanks	lb	.15⅝	- —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms.,	lb	.16¾	- .19¼
tanks	lb	.14¼	- —
S. D., dms	lb	.15½	- .18
tanks	lb	.13	- —
Sparteine sulfate, cns., 100 oz. or more	oz.	.80	- —
Spearmint leaves, dom. bls	lb	75	- —
Spearmint oil, NF, dms	lb	6.50	- —
Sperm oil, bleached winter, 45° dms	lb	.1675	- .1775
tanks	lb	.1475	- —
Nat., winter 45°, dms	lb	.1575	- .1675
tanks	lb	.1375	- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs.	lb	.32	- .33
Cakes, cs.	lb	.33	- .34
Spruce oil, cns., dms	lb	2.10	- 3.50
Squill, white, bls.	lb	16	- .18
Powd., bbls, bxs	lb	.17	- .20
St John's bread, edible, bls	lb	.17	- —
Stannic chloride anhyd, dms. works	lb	.822	- .844
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd.	lb	1.11	- 1.24
Stannous chloride anhyd, dms. works	lb	1.274	- —
Hyd., dms., works	lb	.58	- .89
Stannous sulfate, dms., works	lb	1.073	- 1.093
Star root (see Helonias root)			
Stargrass root (see Aletris root)			
Stavesacre seed, bgs	lb	.60	.61
Stearic acid, dbl., pressed, bgs.	lb	.16½	- .19
Single-pressed, bgs.	lb	.16	- .18½
Triple-pressed, bgs.	lb	.18¼	- .20¼
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York	gal	.18	- —
tanks, Houston	gal	.1475	- —
tanks, group 3	gal	.12875	- —
Stramonium leaves, bgs.	lb	.16½	- .18
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk	gram	.032	- .08
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., gran., 150-lb. dm., frt. equald	lb	1.00	- —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works	lb	.35	- —
dms., 1-ton lots, works	lb	.37	- —
Tech., dms., works	lb	.19	- —
Strontium chromate, fib dms., dlvd.	lb	.48	- —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb nets	lb	3.57	- —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	11.00	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	12.00	- —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms	lb	1.88	- —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works.	ton	56.70	- 66.15
Strophanthin G (see Quabain, USP).			
Strophanthin K, bots.	oz.	25.00	- 25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs	lb.	2.50	- 3.00
Styrax gum USP cs.	lb	4.50	5.50
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.19	- —
tanks, frt. equald.	lb.	.13	- —
Styrene monomer, tech., 99.2%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	- —
tanks, frt. equald.	lb.	.11	- —
Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of benzene in the range of 31c. to 34c. a gallon and petroleum refining labor.			
Styrolyl acetate, bots	lb.	1.03	1.10
Succinic acid purif., cryst., dms., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.62	—
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.63	.75
Succinic anhydride dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.51	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.52	—
Sucrose, refd. white, bgs. refy E.	lb.	.0655	—
Sucrose acetate, isobutyrate, 90%, dms. t.l., dlvd	lb.	.33½	—
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.35	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.31	—
100%, t.l., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.35½	—
l.t.l., dms., same basis	lb.	.37	—
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots, bgs. l.c.l. works	lb.	1.00	—
Sugar (see Sucrose)			
Sugar cane wax dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb ctns., works	lb.	.60	.65
80-lb ctns. spot	lb.	.65	.75
Sulfabenzamide, dms.	kilo	8.80	9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms	kilo	9.00	10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib dms	kilo	6.61	6.83
Sulfacetamide-sodium USP, fib. dms	kilo	8.15	9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms	kilo.	23.35	24.45
USP, powd., dms.	kilo.	22.60	23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms	kilo.	24.80	25.90
Sulfaguanidine NF X, dms	kilo	5.50	6.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms	kilo.	24.80	25.90
Sulfamethazine USP XV microcrystals, dms	kilo.	19.65	20.75
USP XV, powd., dms	kilo.	18.75	19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst, dms., c.l., t.l., works	100 lbs.	16.00	—
dms., l.c.l., t.l., works	100 lbs.	17.50	18.50
Gran., dms., c.l., t.l., works	100 lbs.	14.75	—
dms., l.c.l., t.l., works	100 lbs.	16.25	17.25
Sulfanilamide, NF reg. 1,000 lb., frt. equald	lb.	1.75	- —
NF, fib. dms., frt. equald	lb.	1.80	- —
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms	kilo.	16.28	- —
Sulfanilic acid, tech, dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21	- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.23	- —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots., tins	kilo.	15.45	16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms	kilo.	16.55	17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, microcrystals, dms	kilo.	6.25	6.90
NF X, powd. dms.	kilo.	5.50	6.15
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	2.35	—
Sulfur, comi., flour, bgs., mines.	100 lbs.	2.35	- —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.30	- —
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.25	- —
bbls., mines	100 lbs	2.80	- —
Sulfur, crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines	long-ton	23.50	- —
export, f.o.b vessels, Gulf ports.	long-ton	25.00	- —
US and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports	long-ton	25.00	- —
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower			
Sulfur, crude, imp., Mexican, bulk, filtered, f.o.b., vessel, Coatzacoalcos	long-ton	24.00	- —
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long-ton lower.			
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	5.65	- —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	7.00	- —
flour, light, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	5.25	- —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	6.25	- —
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.95	- —
rolls, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	5.50	- —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	6.25	- —
salt block, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.65	- —
virgin block, bbls., mines	100 lbs.	4.70	- —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, comi., reg., bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.45	- —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.70	- —
99-100%, passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.55	- —
bbls., mines	100 lbs	3.80	- —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, refd., bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.90	- —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	6.05	- —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.75	- —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	4.00	- —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.05¼	- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¼	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.04½	- —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., comi., cyls., works, frt. equald	lb.	.10	- .12
multi-unit cars, works	lb.	.0535	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.045	- —
Sulfur dioxide, refrigeration, cyls., dlvd	lb.	.33	- —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.05¼	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.04½	- —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00	- —
cbys., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.30	- —
tanks, works	ton	18.60	- —
Sulfuric acid, 66° Be, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.25	- —
cbys., l.c.l., works	100 lbs	2.55	- 3.35
tanks, works	ton	22.35	- —
98%, tanks, works	ton	23.50	- —
99%, tanks, works	ton	23.70	- —
Sulfuric acid, 100%, tanks, works.	ton	23.95	- —
CP, NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.12¾	- —
Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers', cbys., l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.14½	- .14¾
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.16¾	- —
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¾	- .18¾

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Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton 25.00 - —
60%, tanks, works ton 29.00 - —
65%, tanks works ton 39.50 - —

Superphosphate, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, c.l., Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .90 - .93

Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla., unit-ton. 1.00 - —
bulk, f.o.b. vessel at Fla unit-ton. 1.05 - —

Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns lb. 4.00 9.50
USP, southern, cns lb. 2.00 3.05

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —

2,4,5-T, isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. 1.29 - —

Talc, dom., fibrous, grd., bgs., c.l., works, New York ton 28.00 —
bgs., t.c.l., works ton 31.00 -36.00
fibrous, 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, New York ton 31.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works ton 34.00 - —

Talc, dom., fibrous, 99.95%, 400 mesh, micronized bgs., c.l works ton 38.00 - —
625 mesh micronized, bgs., c.l., works ton 80.00 —

Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 34.00 -39.50
Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 19.40 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works ton 37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton 20.00 -35.00

tanks, works lb. .02⅞- .03⅛

Tall oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .03 - .03¼
Dist, depending on grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - .09¼
tanks, works lb. .05¼- .08

Tall oil, refd., depending upon grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, works lb. .06½- .07½

Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - .10
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .07½- .10½
tanks, works lb. .05 - .07½

Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd. lb. .11⅜- .11½
Inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks. lb. .07⅛- —
fancy, guaranteed, bulk, f.o.b. steamer lb. .08 Nom.
dms., f.a.s. lb. .09 Nom.
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07¾- —
No. 1, dlvd lb. .06⅞- —
Prime, tanks, dlvd lb. .07⅛- —
Special tanks, dlvd lb. .06⅞- .07
Sulfonated, 25%, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .08½- .08¾
50%, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .10½- .11

Tallow acids, dist., dms lb. .13 - .15½
tanks lb. .10½- —
Hydrogenated, dms. lb. .15¼- .17¾

Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. lb. .12½- —
dms., t.c.l. lb. .14½- —
tanks lb. .11 - —

Tangerine oil, Florida, dms lb. 4.75 - —

Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York bulk, unit-ton. 4.75 - 5.00

Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.06 2.07
NF, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 1.99
Tech., dms lb. 1.05 —

Tansy oil, dms lb. 6.60 8.00

Tar acid oil, 15-19%, dms., c.l., dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —

Tar acid oil, 25-28%, dms., c.l., same frt equald gal. .53½- —
basis gal. .60 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —

Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).

Tartaric acid, NF, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 - —
bgs., 10,000 lbs. 1 shipt., same basis lb. .43 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .47 - —

Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms lb. .70 - —

Terpineol, extra, dms lb. .50 - .60
Prime, dms. lb. .40 - .50

Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .64 - .75
Prime, dms lb. .53 - .56

Terpinyl propionate, dms lb. 1.65 - 1.70

Testosterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.

Testosterone propionate, USP, bots. gram. No prices.

Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —

Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).

Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).

Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .22 - .23½

Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60 - —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .61½- —

Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —

Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .51 - —

Tetraethylthiuram disulfide, tech., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.04 - —

Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., t.c.l., or t.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —

Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .31½- —
dms., t.c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .32½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N.J lb. .33½- —

Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., t.c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd E of Denver lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd W of Denver lb. .32 - —

Tetrahydrophthalic anhydride, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .39 - —
t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .41 - —

Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate).

Thallium metal, dlvd lb. 7.50 -10.00

Thallium sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 -10.00

Theobromine, NF, fib dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b., works lb. 4.10 - 4.15

Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib dms., 500-lbs. works lb. 5.45 - —

Theobromine, sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms., 500-lbs., works. lb. 3.80 - —

Theophyline, USP, anhyd., 100-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 3.65 - —

Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, fib. dms., frt. alld kilo. 36.00 - —
USP, ampule grade, fib., dms., frt. alld kilo. 38.00 - —

Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib. dms., frt. alld. kilo. 36.00 - —

Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .74 - —
dms., less ton lots lb. .76 - —

Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).

Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb 5.20 - —

Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb 6.20 - —

Thioglycolic acid, refd., 55 gal dms., ton lots, 100% basis lb. 1.15 - —

Thiosalicylic acid, 80%, dms., 1,000-lb., lots, works lb. 4.00 - —

Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l. frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .32 - —
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis lb. .33 - —

Thorium nitrate, purif., fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —

di-Threonine, dms., 100 kilos, works kilo. 121.00 - —

Thyme leaves, French, triple sifted extra, bgs lb. .27 - —
Spanish, extra, bgs lb. .12 - —
triple sifted, bgs lb. .25 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .09 - —

Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms. lb. 2.00 - —
NF, white, cns lb. 2.20 - —
Tech., white, cns. lb. 40 1.85

Thymol, fib. dms., 25-lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 2.45 - —

Thymol iodide, NF, dms., 100-lbs f.o.b. works lb 7.30 - —

Timbo root (see Cube root)

Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.)

Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous)

Tin metal (Straits) lb. 1.04 - —

Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide)

Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate)

Tin tetrachloride anhyd (see Stannic chloride, anhyd.)

Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb 25½ —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. lb 26½ —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb 25½ —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. lb 26½ —
metallurgical, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville Fla ton 180.00 —

Titanium dioxide, metallurgical, nat., bgs., 5-ton lots, Niagara Falls, N. Y ton 205.00 - —
bgs., ton lots same basis ton 215.00 - —

Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.

Titanium dioxide, rutile, nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd E lb 27½ —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd E lb 28½ —

Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O₂, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb 09¾- —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb 09¾ —

50% Ti O₂, high-tinting, dms., c.l., lb 14¾ —
dms., t.c.l lb 14¾ —

Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb 8.10 9.00

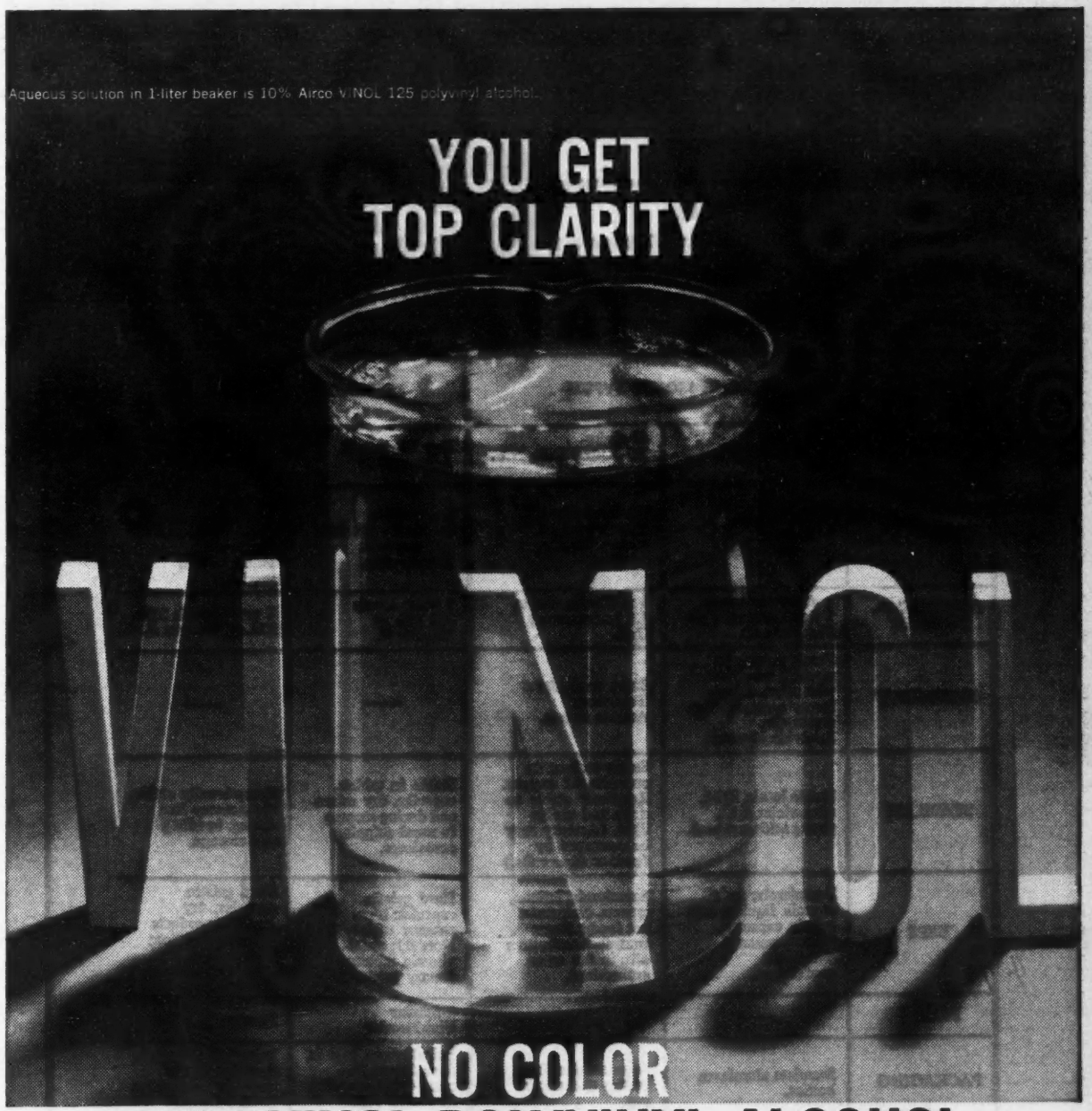
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb .29 —
dms., t.c.l., works lb 27½- 29
tanks, works lb 29 —

Tobias acid, dms., c.l., t.l. lb 81 - —
dms, t.c.l. lb 84 - —

d-a-Tocopherols, NF, mixer, conc. pure basis, bots kilo. 67.00 —

d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc. pure basis, bots kilo. 122.00 —

d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst., bots kilo. 109.00 —



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dl-a-Tocopherol—Vetiver Oil

dl-a-Tocopherol, bots. ... kilo 99.00 —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots kilo 90.00 —
25% dry powd., bots kilo 22.50 24.00
33⅓% dry powd. bots. kilo 30.00 31.50
o-Tolidine base dry, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.55 —
Paste kgs. 100% basis lb 1.50 —

TOLUOL
Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride paste, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.50 - —
Tolu balsam, crs. ... lb. 4.00 - —
Toluene, coaltar, indust., or nitration, tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25½- —
Toluene, petroleum indust., tanks, f.o.b., frt. equald gal. .25 - —
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., t.l., works lb. .60 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb .63 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid, 55-gal. dms., t.l., frt. alld lb .16 - —
1,000-lb or more, same basis lb .18 - —
less than 1,000-lb., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid in 10-gal. dms., 3c per lb. more.
p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l. ... lb. 1.00 - —

m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .83 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ... lb. .84 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .82 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .30 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ... lb .31 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .28 - —
p-Toluidine, tech., flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Cast, dms., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, dms., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs. works lb. 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., t.c.l., frt alld lb. 1.10 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.50 - —
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. ... lb. 1.30 - —
Totaquine, 100-oz lots, cns. oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .22 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., works lb. .28 —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 4.10 4.20
No 2, cs. ... lb. 3.75 3.80
No. 3, cs. ... lb. 3.40 3.65
USP, powd., bbls. lb 1.05 1.15
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ... lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Trialkylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .965 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. ... lb. .96 - —

Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ref. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. 42½- —
non-ref. dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. 43½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works, lb. 52½- —
dms, t.c.l., same basis ... lb. 53½- —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine dms., c.l., works lb. 67½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ... lb. .69 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .65 - —
Tributyrin, dms. t.c.l. dlvd lb. .69 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, tech., 300-lb. dms. c.l., f.o.b works lb. .52 - —
USP, 100-lb. dms., frt. equald lb. 1.25 - —
Trichlorobenzene dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l. frt. alld. E. ... lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. ... lb. .13¼- —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .12¼- —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
dms., t.c.l., works ... lb. .16¼- —
tanks, works ... lb. .13½- —
Trichloroethylene dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .12½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .14 - .14½
tanks, dlvd. ... lb. .11¼- —
Trichloroisocyanuric acid dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .65 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb .75 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. chys., works, frt. adjusted, lb. 1.40 - 1.45

Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. ... lb. .32½- —
Tricresyl phosphate, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. ... lb. .32¼- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. ... lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ... lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. 24½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ... lb. .26 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .22 - —
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .25½- —
dms., t.t.l. frt. alld. ... lb. .26½- —
tanks, frt. alld. ... lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .50 —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ... lb .51½- —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .47½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ref. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver lb. .46¼- —
non-ref. dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .47¼- —
tanks, frt. alld E of Denver, lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .42 - —
tanks, dlvd. ... lb. .38 —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd, E ... lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd, E ... lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. ... lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd E ... lb. .49 - —
Triisobutylene, tanks, dlvd. ... lb. .08 —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. ... lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd E ... lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .30 .305
tanks frt equald 100% basis, lb. .26 - —
25-40% soln. dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 —
dms. t.c.l. frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, 100% basis, frt. equald lb. .26 —
Trimethylolpropane, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .30½- —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .31½- —
Trioxanes, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .50 —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. 51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .34 - —
bgs., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .41½- —
bbls. t.c.l., frt. equald lb. 43½- —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 —
Tripropylene dms., c.l., dlvd. E gal. .44 —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .54 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .28 —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½- —
dms. t.c.l. t.t.l. frt alld. E lb. .22 —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt alld E lb. .17½- —
Tripropylene glycol, tankwagon and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals min. frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c per lb higher in west.
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, dms., 1 kilo, works kilo. 154.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., New York ... lb. .29¾- .30
tanks, imported ... lb. .28¼- —
tanks, domestic, mills ... lb. Nom. —
Tungsten metal, powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works lb. 4.25 —
Tungstic acid tech., dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb 2.45 - —
Turkey red, bbls. works lb. 62 —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores)
Turpentine oil, NF, cns. dms lb. .28 .30
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald lb 26 .32
Tyrothricin, USP, 1 to 5 kilos gram .50 - —

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .30½- .35
Jobbing types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .16 - .22¼
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .16 - .37½
Ultramarine blue prices 1c higher W of Rockies.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½ .07¾
bgs. t.c.l. works lb. .07¾- .08
Umber pigment, burnt, turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y lb. .08¼- —
Raw, American, bgs., works lb. 07¾- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb 08½- .08¾
Undecylenic acid 55-gal dms., f.o.b. works lb. 1.28 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root)
Urea 46% N, indust. bgs., c.l. t.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 100.00 - —
Feed grade, c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant, ton. 95.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l. f.o.b. plant ton. 92.50 - —
Bulk, c.l., t.l., same basis ton. 86.50 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor A, B, C & F grades, N basis, tanks frt. equald ton. 120.00 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton. 145.00 - —
Urethane, USP dms., t.l., f.o.b., works lb .65 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis ... lb .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls ... lb .12 - —

V

Valerian root, Belgian bgs. ... lb .32 - —
Indian, bgs lb .25 - —
dl-Valine, dms., 1 kilo, works kilo. 37.00 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb 1.38 —
Vandyke brown, bbls, works lb 11½ 12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins ... lb. 6.85 - 7.10
Mexican cuts, tins ... lb. 7.25 7.50
whole, tins ... lb. 7.65 - 8.50
Vanillin ex lignin, 100-lb. fib dms., 2,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 —
less than 2,000 lbs ... lb. 3.20 3.30
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works, lb. .0475- —
Venetian red, 20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works ... lb .0575- —
30%, bgs., works ... lb .06 —
35%, bgs., works ... lb .0625- —
40%, bgs., works ... lb .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns. ... lb. 17.00 -17.25
Haitian, cns. ... lb. 12.00 -14.00

New help for you

Important information is summarized below about Roche Vitamin E. This will help you select the best type for each of your products. Use pure, potent Roche Vitamin E with confidence.

ROCHE
Vitamin E data sheet

PRODUCT	ROCHE LIQUID TYPES: *dl-alpha-* TOCOPHERYL Acetate, N.F.	ROCHE LIQUID TYPES: *dl-alpha-* TOCOPHEROL, N.F. (unesterified)	ROCHE DRY TYPES: Dry Vitamin E Acetate 33%	ROCHE DRY TYPES: Dry Vitamin E Acetate 25%
DESCRIPTION	Clear, viscous oil. Pale yellow. Nearly odorless.	Clear, viscous oil. Yellow to light amber. Nearly odorless.	Snow white. Practically odorless and tasteless. Free-flowing.	Free-flowing, spherical beadlets. Mesh range insures maximum uniformity in products.
BIOLOGICAL POTENCY	1 milligram equals 1 International Unit (See Note A).	1 milligram equals 1.1 International Unit.	1 gram equals 333 I.U. of Vitamin E.	1 gram equals 250 I.U. of Vitamin E.
SOLUBILITY	Freely soluble in alcohol; miscible with ether, chloroform, acetone, vegetable oils. Insoluble in water.	Same as *dl-alpha* Tocopheryl Acetate at left.	—	—
STABILITY	Stable in air, light, ultra-violet light, strong acids and heat.	Stable to heat in presence of oxygen. Relatively stable to acids and visible light. (Activity may be destroyed by ferric or silver salts.)	Stable in tablets, capsules, dry mixes and during storage in usual shipping containers.	Exceptionally stable. No potency loss during handling and storage.
USES	Parenterals; multi-vitamin liquids; soft gelatin capsules, lotions, creams, ointments; confections.	Parenterals; lotions, creams, ointments; pet foods; flavor emulsions and citrus oils; in fats as an antioxidant.	Hard gelatin capsules; high-potency tablets (See Note B); multi-vitamin tablets; dietary products.	Hard gelatin capsules; dry granular products for reconstitution; instant food or beverage products, confections.
FORMS	—	—	Granular Fine Powder	Powder
PACKAGING	Seamless aluminum bottles.	Seamless aluminum bottles under inert gas.	Polyethylene bags in fibre drums. ½- and 1-kilo quantities in sealed metal containers.	Polyethylene bags in fibre drums. ½- and 1-kilo quantities in sealed metal containers.

NOTES
(A) This is the International Standard for Vitamin E, adopted by the *International Conference on Vitamin Standardisation* held in London in October, 1941. Roche supplied the synthetic *dl-alpha*-tocopheryl acetate from its laboratories. Since that time, what Roche supplied has been the standard by which all Vitamin E is judged.
(B) Used for direct compression of tablets with flat or slightly curved surfaces.

IMPORTANT—ABOUT COSTS. There are a number of different forms and potencies of Vitamin E commercially available. The potency of the product does not determine which form is most economical to use. The cost per *International Unit* should be calculated when selecting the most suitable type for your formulation.

NEW BROCHURE. *Roche has published a technical brochure about Vitamin E. If you have not already received your personal copy, ask your Roche salesman or write the Fine Chemicals Division. It's free, of course.*

VITAMIN **E** COMES **RIGHT** FROM ROCHE

Fine Chemicals Division • **HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE INC** • Nutley 10, New Jersey
NOrth 7-5000 • New York City: OXford 5-1400
In Canada: Hoffmann-La Roche Limited, Vitamin Place, 1956 Bourdon Street, St. Laurent, Montreal 9, P. Q.
ROCHE®
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Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb	4.50	4.95
Tungstated, PTMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb	5.55	—
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.			
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	.1810-	—
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.1960-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb	.1560-	—
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd	lb	.1610-	—
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works	lb	.50	—
Vinyl chloride monomer tanks, works, min. frt. equald. E.	lb	.0891-	—
Vinyl ether, USP, anethesia, bots., 50cc., hospitals	bot	1.12	—
bots. 75cc. hospitals	bot	1.56	—
Vinyl ethyl ether tech., dms., c.l., works	lb	.30¼	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb	.31	—
tanks, works	lb	.28¼	—
Vinyl propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	.49	—
dms. l.c.l. same basis	lb	.50	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.47	—
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane)			
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms to tanks, works	lb	1.20	—
1 to 9 dms., works	lb	1.35	—
tanks, works	lb	1.15	—
Vinyltoluene dms., c.l., f.o.b. works	lb	.16½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.18½	—
tanks, f.o.b. dest frt prepaid	lb	.14	—
Viosterol in nat vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units		.02½	—
Virginia type red, bbls, works	lb	1.40	—
Vitiamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads 500,000 A units per gram	gram	.07¼	—
Vitamin A acetate dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots	kilo	65.00	—
325,000 units per gram, same basis	kilo	43.88	—
250,000 units per gram, same basis	kilo	33.75	—
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $1.25 to $2.50 per kilo higher			
Vitamin A, liq in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units		.09½	—
Vitamin A palmitate liq, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units		.09½	—
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).			
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast)			
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., USP (cyanocobalamin) 1-50 grams vials, ins gram		45.00	—
Vitamin B_{12} 0.1% vitamin B_{12} USP, adsorbed on gelatin, 100 and 500-gram bots on 1-5 kilo, dms., gram		.57	—
Vitamin B_{12} 0.1% vitamin B_{12} USP, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots. 1-5 kilo dms gram		.57	—
Vitamin B_{12} oral grade solids in containers of 1 and 10 gram of B_{12} activity gram		52.00	—
0.1% trituration of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phospnate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo		52.00	—
0.1% trituration of cyanocobalamin, USP, with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo		52.00	—
USP solution of cyanocobalamin (5,000 micrograms per cc.), 5-gram bots	gram	52.00	—
Vitamin B_{12} 0.1% cobalamin concentrate NF adsorbed on resin 500-gram bots. 1-5 kilo dms., frt. alld	gram	.57	—
0.1% cobalamin concentrate in gelatin 1-10 kilo dms. frt. alld gram		.57	—
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid)			
Vitamin D, (see Codliver and Fishliver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol)			
Vitamin D dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots	kilo	42.50	—
850,000 units per gram less than kilo lots	kilo	45.00	—
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil)			
Vitamin H (see Biotin)			
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).			
Vitamin K1, 25-gram lots	gram	4.50	—
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).			
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha VM&P petroleum).			

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.	lb	2.00	2.25
Warfarin 0.5% dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd	lb	1.95	—
dms. 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago	lb	2.05	—
dms. 5-24-lb lots, New York or Chicago	lb	2.15	—
Watchung-type reds, bbls	lb	1.95	—

WAXES

Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal dms.	gal	12.25	—
White lead (see Lead, white)			
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).			
White pine bark rossed bls.	lb	.21	.22
White precipitate USP powd., dms., 100 lbs. f.o.b works	lb	5.50	—
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate)			
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls	lb	.30	—
Wintergreen oil USP nat northern, cns	lb	6.35	17.50
USP nat southern cns	lb	3.75	7.00
Wintergreen oil, syn (see Methyl salicylate)			
Witch hazel bark, bls	lb	.30	.35
Witch hazel leaves, bls	lb	.75	.80
Wollastonite fine paint grade, bgs., c.l., works	ton	41.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse	ton	51.00	—
Wollastonite, medium paint grade, bgs., c.l., works	ton	29.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse	ton	39.00	—
Wood alcohol (see Methanol)			
Wood oil (see Tung oil)			
Woolfat crude (see Degras)			
Woolfat USP (see Lanolin)			
Wormseed Levant bgs	lb	2.50	—
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil NF)			
Wormwood oil, cns	lb	4.75	—

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:			
Bethlehem Pa.	gal	.29	—
Birmingham dist.	gal	.29	—
Chicago dist.	gal	.28½	—
Cleveland dist.	gal	.29	—
Geneva, Utah	gal	.29	—
Johnstown Pa.	gal	.29	—
Lackawanna, N.Y.	gal	.29½	—
Lone Star, Tex.	gal	.27	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal	.29	—
Middletown, Ohio	gal	.30	—
Minnequa, Col.	gal	.29	—
Philadelphia dist.	gal	.29	—
Pittsburgh dist.	gal	.29	—
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal	.29	—
Terre Haute Ind.	gal	.29	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal	.30	—
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks f.o.b works:			
Bayonne N. J.	gal	.29	—
Baytown, Tex.	gal	.27	—
Charleston, S. C.	gal	.29	—
Chicago, Ill.	gal	.28½	—
Detroit, Mich., dlvd	gal	.27½	.29
Houston, Tex.	gal	.27	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	gal	.29	—
Providence, R. I.	gal	.30	—
Sewell's Point, Va.	gal	.28	—
Wood River, Ill.	gal	.28½	—
m-Xylene, 95%, dms., c.l., f.o.b., Richmond, Calif	lb	.21	—
dms. l.c.l. f.o.b., Richmond, Calif	lb	.22	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb	.19	—
o-Xylene, dms., c.l., works	lb	.08	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb	.09	—
tanks, works	lb	.06	.06½
p-Xylene dms. c.l., works	lb	.20	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb	.21	—
tanks frt alld	lb	1645-	—
Xylenol cryst., 45-47°C., m.p., dms. l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb	.23	—
56-58°C., m.p. dms. l.c.l., works frt equald	lb	.33	—
Xylenol, cryst., 60-62°C., m.p., dms. l.c.l. same basis.	lb	.40	—
Xylenol fraction b.r 7-9 C., dry above 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis	gal	1.25	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal	1.30	—
tanks, same basis	gal	1.05	—
b.r 7-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms c.l. same basis.	gal	1.35	—
Xylenol fraction, b.r 7-9 C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., l.c.l. same basis	gal	1.40	—
2,4-Xylidine tech. dms. frt alld	lb	1.15	—
2,5-Xyliline tech. dms. frt alld	lb	1.20	—
Xylidines, mixed o-m-p. dms., c.l., or t.l., works	lb	.39	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb	40	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.38	—

XYLOL

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene

Y

Yara yara oil, cns.	lb	2.15	3.05
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP XV, Saccharomyces, dlvd	lb	27	—
Yeast, brewers, primary, USP XV, 150 mcg B_1 per gram, 100-lb dms	lb	47	—
USP XV, 270 mcg. B_1 per gram, 100-lb dms	lb	52	—
Yeast, brewers, primary USP XV, 300 mcg., B_1 per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb	.56	—
USP XV, 900 mcg. B_1 per gram 100-lb dms	lb	60	—
Torula USP dlvd	lb	18	—

YELLOW PIGMENTS

Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow

Yerba santa leaves, bls	lb	.40	.45
Ylang-ylang oil Bourbon, bots	lb	7.00	22.00
Ylang Ylang oil, Bourbon, extra bots	lb	24.00	33.00
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins	oz	3.75	4.25

Z

Zein, 50-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works	lb	.37	—
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, f.o.b. works	lb	.41	.44
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms	lb	.53	—
Tech., dms., l.t.l., works	lb	.2950-	—
Zinc borate, bgs., 1,000 lbs or more, works	lb	.25	—
bgs. less than 1,000 lbs., same basis	lb	.27	—
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms	lb	.42	—
NF precip., powd., dms	lb	.26	—
Tech., soln. 50%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs		5.80	—
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs		6.40	—
tanks, works 100 lbs		5.15	—
fused dms. c.l. works 100 lbs.		10.70	—
dms., l.c.l., works 100lbs.		11.20	—
gran., fib dms. c.l., works. 100 lbs.		11.45	—
fib dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs.		11.95	—
Zinc chromate bbls., dlvd.	lb	.29	—
Basic bbls. dlvd	lb	.34	—
Zinc cyanide dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb	.55	—
dms. smaller lots, works	lb	.57	—
Zinc dust comi. bbls., c.l. works.	lb	.16	—
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works	lb	.15½	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb	.17¼	—
Zinc fluoride, bbls. works	lb	.49	.50
Zinc hydrosulfite dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb	.21½	—
dms. l.c.l. frt alld	lb	.23½	—
Zinc metal, prime western, slabs, E. St. Louis	lb	.12	Nom.
Prime western slabs, New York	lb	.12½	Nom.
Zinc naphthenate liq 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb	.27	—
10% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb	.33	—
Zinc nitrate, tech., flake, 100-lb. fib dms., l.c.l.	lb	.16½	—
300-lb. fib. dms. l.c.l.	lb	.14½	—
300-lb. fib dms., c.l.	lb	.14	—
Zinc oxide pigment, American proc			
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works	lb	.12½	—
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb	.13	—
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb	.13½	—
Zinc oxide, leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, f.o.b. works	lb	.14	—
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb	.14½	—
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb	.15	—
pigment, American process, leaded, 50%, bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis.		.14½	—
Zinc oxide, pigment, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works	lb	.12½	—
bgs. l.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis	lb	.13	—
Zinc oxide, French process, green seal bgs. l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb	.13½	—
red seal bgs. c.l. same basis.	lb	.14½	—
Zinc oxide, French process, green seal, bgs. l.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis	lb	.13	—
bgs. l.c.l. smaller lots same basis	lb	.13½	—
Zinc oxide, white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb	.14¾	—
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb	.15½	—
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb	.15¾	—
Zinc oxide, USP dms. c.l., frt alld.	lb	.16	—
dms., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb	.16½	—
dms., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb	.17	—
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF gran., dms	lb	45	48
NF powd. dms	lb	48	49
Zinc resinate, precip 7.2-7.6% Zn. dms. frt. alld	lb	.45	—
Zinc silicofluoride, dms works	lb	12½	14
Zinc stearate USP, ctns., c.l.	lb	.41	—
ctns. l.c.l.	lb	44	—
Zinc sulfate powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn bgs. c.l. dlvd.E	lb	42	.46
100 lbs		8.75	—
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd E	100 lbs	9.75	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls 40c higher			
Zinc sulfide pure bgs c.l. dlvd	lb	2530-	—
Zinc undecylenate 75-lb fib dms., f.o.b works	lb	2.04	—
Zinc, yellow (see Zinc chromate)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l. works	100 lbs	10.25	—
bbls. c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.85	—
bbls. l.c.l. works	100 lbs.	11.35	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, 300-lb dms. frt alld	lb	26	—
Normal, 250-lb dms., frt. alld	lb	.55	—
Zircon (G) gran bgs c.l works	lb	03½	—
Zircon (G) gran., bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb	.03½	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works	lb	04	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb	06½	—
Zircon (G) milled bgs. c.l. works	lb	04½	—
bgs. 5 tons to c.l., works	lb	04½	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb	04½	—
bgs. 500-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb	07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher			
Zirconium acetate soln., 13% ZrO_2, dms. c.l. 30,000 lbs min., works	lb.	23	—
Zirconium hydride powd. electronic grade, dms. works	lb.	14.00	15.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls or bgs. works	lb.	1.50	—
Electric-fused lump, bgs. 500 to 1,999-lb lots, works	lb	48½	—
bgs. smaller lots, works	lb	.51	—
milled bgs. c.l., works	lb.	62	—
bgs. 5-ton lots, works	lb	62½	—
bgs. 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb	63½	—
bgs. 500 to 1,999-lb lots, works	lb	64	—
bgs. smaller lots, works	lb	66	—
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs. works	lb	.55	.65
Opacifier grade 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs., lb.		.27	.50
Stabilized oxide 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs	lb	.62	.85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst. ctns., 5-ton lots works	lb	37½	—

Drug Firm Is Hit by FTC; Lauded at Kefauver Probe

Federal Trade Commission has just cracked down on West-Ward, Inc., a New York drug manufacturer which had received praise during last year's Kefauver investigations as a small firm with low prices and high quality standards.

The company has bowed to an FTC order directing it to discontinue misrepresenting the nature and extent of its control system.

The order forbids West-Ward from claiming that it has an adequate control system and from misrepresenting the nature and extent of the procedures used in manufacturing, preparing and distributing drugs and foods. The concern must stop using terms such as "quality control," "quality control system" and "control system."

West-Ward, Inc., received favorable references in the testimony of Dr. Harold F. Pearce, medical director of the Connecticut Welfare Department during the Kefauver Committee's "general drug" hearings in February, 1960. The plaudits were in connection with purchases of prednisone by the state for welfare distribution. Connecticut makes such purchases by generic names.

Nuclear Fusion Is Set

—Continued from page 7

Foster says, was based on four considerations:

- Interest by electric power utilities and government in obtaining a wider range of nuclear services from a single integrated organization.
- Growing demand for isotopes, "hot" fission products and compact nuclear power sources for military, space projects and commercial applications.
- The need for "hot" scrap reprocessing, that is "the recovery of unspent fuel, isotopes and other irradiated materials by reprocessing plant spent fuel elements and cores."
- The announced intention of the government to have private industry take over some of its functions in the nuclear field.

Olin has been in the nuclear business since April, 1956. The company now has diversified manufacturing operations at New Haven and Montville, Conn.

Mallinckrodt, in the field since 1942, is contributing the commercial operations portion of its nuclear division, which was formed in December 1955. It specializes in the conversion of uranium hexafluoride to uranium metal, uranium oxide, uranium carbide and other fuel materials.

Nuclear Development Corporation of America was formed in 1948 by scientists and engineers from the wartime atomic program. The company is said to be one of the leaders in nuclear technology with particular skills in the design, development and fabrication of complex, advanced reactors.

Hercules Sees Gold

—Continued from page 5

nish markets during the construction period. Developing the Finnish market is Kemiska AB, a sales organization headquartered in Sweden.

Donald C. Kane, currently division manager of paper making chemicals for NV Hercules Powder Company in the Netherlands, has been named manager of OY Hercofinn AB.

Finland is in the midst of a large expansion of all segments of its pulp, paper and paperboard industry in anticipation of increased world demand for its products.

The country is reported to have a plentiful raw material supply under increasingly efficient forestry management, expert technical know-how and an established export sales organization.

GSA Seeking Okay to Sell Strontium Chemical Material

General Services Administration has asked congress to approve the disposal of 28.816 short tons of Spanish and Mexican celestite from the national stockpile.

The material is below current government specifications, but its disposal will require the express approval of the congress.

Celestite is the principal mineral used in the production of strontium chemicals. Because these chemicals impart a brilliant red color to a flame, they find extensive use in pyrotechnics such as distress signal rockets and flares, highway and railroad warning fuses, and fireworks.

GSA's disposal plan covers an initial sale of between 9,000 and 12,500 short tons with later sales to be based on the evaluation of the results of the first.

Maine to Drug Makers

—Continued from page 7

search centers of the northeast, good transportation facilities, ample water and a good labor supply are among the advantages Maine offers as a location for drug manufacturing plants, the foundation reports.

The already high density of pharmaceutical concerns operating in the northeast (40.2 percent) would appear to offer "excellent potential for establishing a branch operation in Maine," the report goes on to say.

Since a high degree of technology and skill is required in this industry, "this will very likely mean that subsidiary or branch operations of established concerns would initially be most feasible for attraction to Maine."

However, the report adds, "once the industry becomes established and skills are generated in the work force, more intensive operations could be developed within the state."

Maine has an added advantage over some of the other states in the midwest and south in being closely situated to the vast medical research network in the northeast devoted to medicine and drugs, the Foundation points out.

The maine Department of Economic Development has prepared a "Do-It-Yourself" industrial plant location with which the drug manufacturer can compare production costs in his present location with the cost of operating a similar plant in Maine.

Copies of the pharmaceutical section of the Armour Foundation report and a description of the industrial plant location kit are being sent out to drug makers in the northeastern states.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

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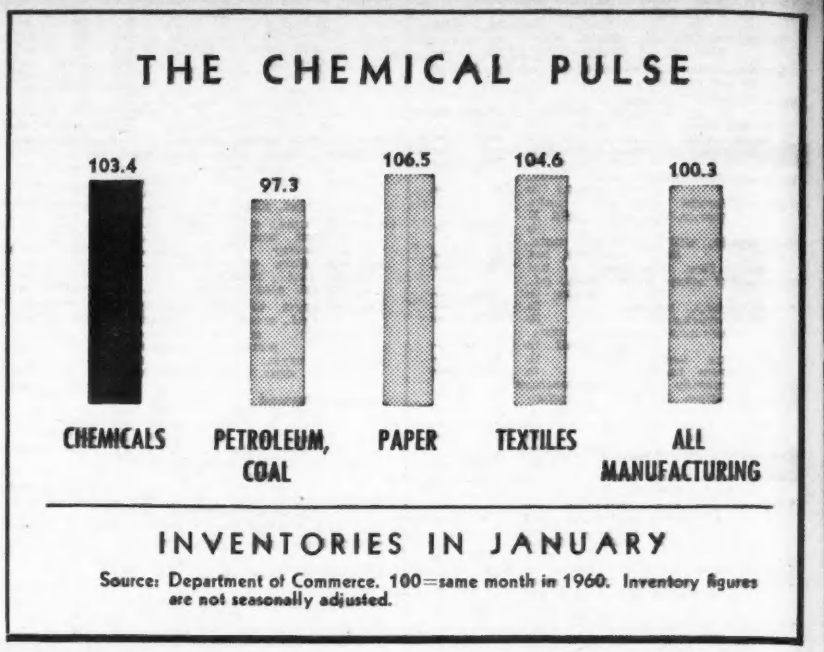

Research Is a Billionaire

Research has become a really "big business." The reaching of a billion-dollar stage in the chemical industry, reported on page 55 last week, is a noteworthy event. Once upon a time, a few decades ago, research was popularly regarded as a specialty in the fields of chemical activity, including, at least to some extent, the industrial. It has become a commonly accepted matter of general application. In a report issued about a month ago, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States said that US research and development programs soared from $3 billion in 1950 to $13 billion in 1960, covering everything that can reasonably be included under the designation, "business," starting with agriculture.

Chemical research is a professional and an educational, as well as an industrial, occupation. It serves a larger number of areas of activities than lie within the scope of AFL-CIO labor relations.

A new area lies before the chemical researcher at the present time, although one hears very little, if anything, about its getting any attention. It is presented by the programs and projects of the federal government having to do with the desalinization of seawater.

What, if any, relation that may have, in its potentialities, to the easier sodium-prospecting policy of the Department of the Interior, reported on page 4 last week, can only be guessed at. They lie in different fields of "research."

There certainly is more than a little chemical attraction in the seawater project. The voluminously available raw material therein involved has been utilized chemically for some time—in the production of bromine, for example. It offers enormous supplies of perhaps a score of the elements. There is reason to expect at least some of those variously useful materials will be commercially evaluated in due time by somebody in a government position—it is possible that they already have been, at least theoretically. It should not be very long, once the processing gets going, before they are periodically offered for sale—it could be as surplus products. Anyhow, there is something in them.

Business Should Help

In promotively proposing last week to an audience, primarily of Latin-American political envoys, that all the countries of the Western Hemisphere unite in an alliance for progress, President Kennedy did but submit a basic idea on what should be the relations of those countries—and especially of their peoples. In the former respect, those relations could be very much improved if the foreign relations and service policies of this country were revised in a chronological reversal to those of the Cordell Hull administration.

The relations between the peoples call for much broader revision, starting with a sincere manifestation of true friendliness on the part of US citizens at all stages of their contacts with their Latin-American neighbors — and the unqualified acceptance and recognition of the latter as fellow Americans in the full sense of the term.

Mr. Kennedy is asking the congress for an appropriation of half a billion dollars to be applied to the bettering of commercial, social and cultural conditions among the Latin-American peoples. Fully aware that more than a few obstacles will fall—or be thrown—in the path of any such undertaking, the President has asked the Inter-American Economic & Social Council to team up in the politically influenced movement, presumably with a purpose—although none is stated—of remedying the consequences of the Latins' largely experienced-based belief that the sole US economic objective is big profits, and those of the all-too-common attitude of social and cultural superiority on the part of US visitors to Latin countries.

Whatever the council might be able to do in the social areas of relations, business can do much in the commercial or economic areas. It should do all that it can by way of the Inter-American Council, the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, and particularly in the training and supervising of its representatives in Latin contacts.

World Chemical Trade

There is much solid food for thought and strong stimulant for action on the part of the US chemical industry in what was reported in the March 6 issue of OPD on the push and progress of chemical business in several European countries. What the industry should think and what it should do would require a deal of study of what is behind the European movement and especially what lies before it.

That is why there is timely, pertinently potentially good news for the industry in the announcement that the library committee of the Chemists' Club in New York is sponsoring a symposium on "Sources of Information for International Markets," to be held at the club April 18.

The program of that symposium will not be confined solely to sources in its treatment of international marketing. It will cover, in contributions by specifically experienced speakers, organization, collection and interpretation of international market information, and will include a chemical company's research analyst's presentation of "Technical Liaison in Europe." An hour of discussion will follow the presentation of the program's six topics.

Registration in advance is a prerequisite of attendance at the symposium, and for reasons of space, enrollments will be strictly limited to the first 200 registrations received. The registration fee for the symposium and dinner is $12, payable to the Chemists' Club Library, 52 East Forty-first Street, New York 17.

OPD'S BOOKSHELF

Aerosols

No less than nineteen specialists have collaborated on this comprehensive, if not to say definitive, survey of industrial and technological developments in pressure packaging.* Twenty years of fast-paced progress by the industry have created a need for just such a "summing-up."

There are sixteen chapters in the book, each contributed by an expert in his field. The first part deals with manufacturing operations, discussing containers, valves, propellents, laboratory technics, formulation and design. The second discusses product applications—cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, foods, finishes, pesticides, and household and industrial specialties.

Production of aerosol products in 1960 is estimated at some 700 million units having a market value of more than $750 million, and the industry is still expanding at a rate of 20 percent a year. The book is timely, to say the least.

* AEROSOLS: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. Edited by H. R. Shepherd. 562 pages. Interscience Publishers, New York. $22.50.

Terpene Essentials

CHEMISTRY OF THE TERPENES* bridges the gap between the ordinary organic chemical textbook and the type of work for professional use which gives comprehensive coverage of its subject. It presents the essentials of terpene chemistry, stressing the reactions involved in degradation and synthesis, and detailing the chemical transformations encountered in the field.

But the more recent developments in stereochemistry and biosynthesis are also given thorough coverage. The book should be of interest to all who work with essences, perfumes and industrial terpenes generally.

* CHEMISTRY OF THE TERPENES. By A. R. Pinder. 223 pages. John Wiley & Sons, New York. $8.25.

Washington Talks It Over

Chemical Business Prospects This Year Are Being Seen Through Rose-Tinted Glasses by Economists In Department of Commerce and Securities & Exchange Commission.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Washington Editor

There are going to be some red faces in the Department of Commerce and the Securities & Exchange Commission if business in chemicals and petroleum products doesn't pick up the way some of the economists in these agencies are predicting.

Figures being put out jointly by the two agencies on probable capital investments by industry this year are examples of some rather interesting forecasting for these two industries—to say the least.

This is what they are saying, in effect:

• In spite of the fact that investments in new plants and equipment by the chemical industry in the first six months are programmed at a pace no greater than actual expenditures in the same period last year, this is going to be the biggest year ever for capital improvements by this industry.

• Even though capital spending in the petroleum and coal products industries is less this year than what it was in the first half of 1960—quarter for quarter—these industry groups, too, will wind up the year ahead of last year.

• This will take place in spite of the fact that manufacturers as a whole are lowering their sights on new plant and equipment expenditures this year by 3 percent below last year.

Predictions of the government economists figure out to an increase in capital spending by the chemical industry this year of about 8 percent over those of last year. To reach the $1.73 billion total for the year, the industry will have to spend at a record pace in the last half of this year.

Commerce economists have no figures to justify a new high being reached this year in chemical industry capital improvements, but simply are confident that business is going to pick up in the last half of the year.

Secretary of Commerce Luther Hodges believes that the bottom of the recession already has been reached and things will be looking up from here on in. Secretary of Treasury Dillon is not quite so optimistic, but he, too, looks for a rising trend in the last half of the year.

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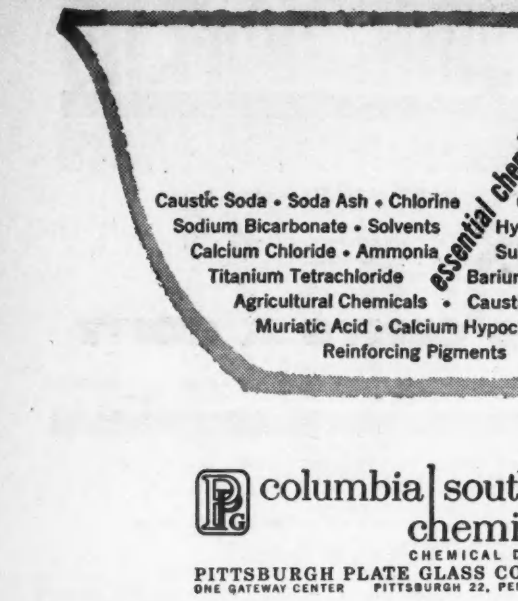

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Heavy Chemicals

Borax Producers Bank Heavily On a Resurgence in Housing Starts

Housing, with or without a government assist, is expected to crack the whip that will get the US economy moving again, and therein lies the borax hope for 1961. It's a sanguine hope—that sales will close the year with a net gain over 1960's level performance—but chances for it are good. A boost in housing starts would awake the slumbering appliance industry, and porcelain enamel, one of the most dynamic but now slowest of borax outlets, would be back in business. Industry observers rate porcelain materials as about 20 percent of the overall borax market. Although a good volume moves into replacement appliances, the difference between a good and a bad year depends upon equipment for new houses.

Then there's the glass fiber industry, normally a No. 1 borax customer, taking between 10 and 15 percent of annual output. Last year, watching the dizzy climb of pleasure craft sales, glass fiber makers slated and started substantial capacity increases, estimated as high as 50 percent for the industry as a whole.

Admittedly, as of the year 1961 to date, this was excessive, but the industry hopes to be using most of that new plant before year's end.

Pleasure craft, they figure, represent upper middle class income and the kind of consumption that revives just as soon as pressure moves off the economic barometer.

Agricultural borax, representing 10 to 12 percent of the market, is already doing well with start of the Spring season, and a banner year is anticipated.

Export sales, which account for nearly all of the Free World's requirements, continue to move well, at least on par with last year's standard. Any change of direction here can only be upward, the trade agrees.

US automotive production, however, looks problematical. Though Detroit doesn't consume a great tonnage of borax, it does provide enough small boron outlets to make a difference. To name a few: antifreezes, chromes, glass fiber, headlights, tire wire, stamping machine lubricants.

With its back-breaking inventory of unsold cars, Detroit is expected to recover much sooner in the sales than in the production column. And even as a small outlet, automobiles could put an annoying crimp in the borax business, if the lag in output lasted too long.

Surveying their sales charts to date, the three borax producers give varying estimates of the current situation. One says, "Off 5 to 10 percent from last year's pace." Another: "Off," and the third: "Holding its own."

When each producer's share of the market is weighed in the balance, it becomes a safe guess that overall sales have been running at least 5 percent under a year ago. Considering the fairly brisk export market for borax, the drop in sales at the domestic level will have to be rated steeper than this.

The three producers are in agreement, however, in naming porcelain and glass fiber as the chief laggards. And the industry is equally unanimous in expecting that the prospective upturn will get much of its steam from these dynamic and, therefore, temperamental areas of the market.

Price Trends

Advanced

Tin metal (Straits), 1c. per lb.
Salts, ½c. to ⅝c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 18, 1960
130.46	130.46	131.51	132.51

For Current Prices see page 9

April 1 Price Advances

Ammonium bicarbonate, ½c. per lb.
Sodium nitrite, 40c. per 200-lbs.
Sulfur dichloride, dms., c.l., ¼c. per lb. dms., l.c.l., ½c. per lb.
Sulfur dioxide, cylinders, small lots, 1c. per lb.
Sulfur monochloride, dms., c.l., ¼c. per lb. dms., l.c.l., ½c. per lb.

Paper Production Higher

The American Paper & Pulp Association reported paper production for the week ended March 11, at 92.4 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 90.8 percent for the previous week and 97.6 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Acids

Boric—Owing to the lag in housing, sales are off slightly from the level prevailing a year ago. Outlook on prices is reported stable, with a chance that bulk prices could strengthen later in the year when business conditions are expected to improve.

Chromic—Sources who resell chromic in the east report slow business stemming from the doldrums of the appliance industry. Likewise, the slow pace of automotive output has been reflected in lower sales of chrome plated metals.

Hydrochloric—Lack of vitality in steel has been a depressing influence on this market, but prices have held their own, according to sources in the trade. Food processors, in contrast, remain fairly active, as are customers in the chemical industry.

Hydrofluoric — Compared with other metals, aluminum output remains strong, off only a shade from last year's pace, and this has underpinned the HF market. Prices are steady and unchanged.

Sulfuric—Price discounts remain at their usual levels in the east despite the stronger quote on sulfur. Trade sources hope to recoup the sulfur advance when the economy generally, and steel in particular, show unmistakable signs of recovery.

Steel production last week (week ending March 11) totaled 1,573,000 net tons, down slightly from the previous week's 1,580,000 tons, the American Iron & Steel Institute reports. This brought 1961 production to 15,141,000 tons, as compared with 26,919,000 in the comparable period of 1960.

Bases and Salts

Aluminum Sulfate—Tied umbilically to the paper industry, alum rises and falls with that industry's fortunes, which are always better than those of the economy in general. So far this year, paper makers have been turning out about 5 percent less product than a year ago, but this means an operating rate comfortably close to 90 percent of capacity.

Ammonium Bicarbonate — The ½c. price advance, already effective on spot, will hit contracts April 1. Carloads become 7½c. a pound, f.o.b. shipping point.

Calcium Hypochlorite—Quotations are steady at revised levels posted March 13 and reported in this space on that date.

Caustic Soda—No price action is reported for the second quarter, despite the notorious squeeze on profit margins. Sales are rated on par with the overall economy.

Chlorine—The advent of warm weather has brought a seasonal pick-up in chlorine demand, sources in the trade report. Prices, advanced a year ago April 1, are rated steady.

Sodium Nitrite—Quotations will be advanced 40c. a hundredweight on April 1. The new schedule appeared in this space last week.

Sulfur Chlorides—Prices, already higher on spot will be advanced ¼c. in carlots and ½c. in smaller quantities on

Heavy Chemicals

April 1. Affected are mono- and dichloride.

Sulfur Dioxide—The new April 1 schedule will quote liquid material at 10c. a pound for truckloads, 11c. for six or more cylinders and 13c. for one to five cyinders.

Nonferrous Metals

Copper—US producers' stocks of copper at the end of February totalled 147,799 tons, up 3,667 tons from January and the highest since September 1958, when they totaled 178,222 tons. Shipments and production were both down during the short month, but daily average output was higher, according to figures released by the Copper Institute.

Mercury—Production of mercury at domestic mines rose to 10,050 flasks in the fourth quarter of 1960, up 22 percent from the third quarter, the Mines Bureau reports. Imports rose 41 percent, consumption increased 31 percent, while the average price was virtually unchanged.

Tin—Market continued strong, price closing at $1.04 a pound, spot, up one cent from a week earlier.

Zinc—Down went production in February—70,189 tons as against 77,373 tons in January—but not enough to stem the rising tide of stocks, which closed the month at 214,956 tons, up from 206,372 on January 31. Shipments totaled 61,605 tons, as compared with 61,811 in January, the American Zinc Institute reports.

Production breakdown by grades in February was as follows:

- Special high grade, 31,362 tons, as against 33,904 in January.
- High grade, 5,424 tons, as against 5,176.
- Intermediate, 715 tons, as against 736.
- Prime western (including select and brass special), 32,688 tons, as against 37,557.

Heavy Chemical Briefs

CHEMICALS ON WHEELS: Automotive sales in February scored a slight increase over January, but trailed the February 1959 sales pace by 22 percent. On hand at month's end: At current selling rates, a sixty-eight day inventory.

EXOTHERMIC ENERGY: Micronized Metals, Inc., Long Island City, N.Y., reports a new and basic development in the production of chemical energy. It features two innovations: a high-velocity reaction, and low-temperature activation which renders a large amount of thermal energy.

LINDE COST CUTTERS: New products developed by Linde Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, will focus on economy in their debut at the American Welding Society Exhibition at the New York Coliseum, April 18 to 20. Example: an oxy-natural gas cutting torch that slices through 30 inches of metal in a single pass "with a 15 percent reduction in operating costs."

SELENATE, BROMATE: City Chemical Corporation, Jersey City, N. J., announces the availability of cobalt selenate and magnesium bromate in experimental quantities. Facilities are ready to turn out commercial lots, if such are required, the company adds.

VACUUM DRIERS: Exclusive world rights to manufacture and market a line of continuous vacuum dehydrators have been acquired by the Girdler Process Equipment Division of Chemetron Corporation from the Chain Belt Company, Milwaukee.

Ultramarine Blue Plan

—*Continued from page 3*

cline in employment in the domestic industry and wage rates have increased.

- The US producers' inventory declined significantly during 1960.
- The annual average net realized price for ultramarine blue has increased since 1955 and was at a peak in 1960.
- Prices at which imports have been sold have not damaged the price structure of the domestic industry.
- The decline in consumption and profitability of ultramarine blue has been due primarily to inroads made by other pigments, particularly phthalocyanine blue.

"The domestic producer of ultramarine blue is also a producer of phthalocyanine blue and has expanded its production of the latter several-fold in recent years whereas its production of ultramarine has not increased," the commission stated.

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Gov't-Industry Cooperation Speeds Weapons Research

The Army's study requirements program, launched a year ago to speed the exchange of information between industry and government, has been well received by industry, particularly by synthetic organic chemical manufacturers.

In a speech before Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association in New York last week, Maj. Gen. Marshall Stubbs, Chief Chemical Officer of the US Army, said that knowledge gained through the program would help the Army to place research contracts quickly, when and if a crash program becomes necessary.

Another project aimed at government-industry cooperation, the industrial liaison program, has enabled the Army's Chemical Corps to obtain new ideas and product samples from the nation's chemical makers and academic research organizations, Gen. Stubbs said.

Turning to chemical and biological warfare, Gen. Stubbs congratulated SOCMA, the American Chemical Society and the nation's press for disseminating information on the subject and helping to inform the public on the need for this type of weapons development.

Oral Polio Vaccine

—Continued from page 5

pany. Lederle's vaccine is of the strain developed by Dr. Herald Cox. The company has been using it in test programs abroad preliminary to applying to PHS for a US license.

Wyeth Laboratories, a division of American Home Products Corporation, and Pitman-Moore Division of Allied Laboratories are also understood to be working on a live vaccine.

Of the standards set by PHS, requiring that the vaccine be free of "extraneous" viruses has presented the toughest technical problems.

With Salk vaccine, there is no problem, since the "extraneous" viruses are automatically killed along with the polio virus. The Soviet Union feels that these viruses are harmless, and mass immunization in that country has apparently brought no harmful side effects.

In any case, US drug makers seem to have licked the problem, and all that remains is for PHS to sample the vaccines and inspect the plants. This, unfortunately, may take some time, so that marketing is not expected here until late this year or early in 1962.

Gov't Not Planning Vaccine Product

Although it may be six months before oral polio vaccine is made available to the general public, the government is not considering the idea of producing the drug itself. So the Public Health Service informed congress last week.

Dr. Arnold B. Kurlander, assistant Surgeon General, told a house commerce subcommittee last week that government production was carefully weighed by PHS under former Surgeon General Leroy Burney and rejected.

Surgeon General Luther Terry told the house group he saw no reason now to reconsider the earlier decision. If, however, there are signs that commercial vaccine operations are bogging down, Dr. Terry made it clear that PHS would consider the whole idea of government production again.

Vegetable Tannins Available; But Will Bids Be Accepted?

General Services Administration has 3,500 long tons of vegetable tannins that are excess to emergency stockpile needs, but whether the consumers of these products generally will ever get a chance to bid for them is problematical.

The agency said last week that it is asking congress for special authority to dispose of the materials, which consists of quebracho, chestnut and wattle extracts, as soon as possible, but if the okay is not forthcoming it then will wait the required six months provided for in the stockpile law.

First opportunity to bid for the supplies will go to companies having government contracts or to their subcontractors for use in connection with the performance of such contracts. Sales in this manner will be handled on a negotiated basis by the government agencies that have the contracts rather than by GSA. If the contractors are not interested, then the tannins will be disposed of in some other manner in the best interests of the government, GSA said.

Helium Project Studied

U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company has engineering studies under way for construction of a helium plant in conjunction with Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Company. A go-ahead on the joint project is subject to receiving a satisfactory contract from the government, a spokesman says. The plant would be located in Texas.

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Obituaries

Kenneth H. Allen, director of purchases for Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, died March 12 at his home in Franklin Park, N. J. He was sixty years of age. Mr. Allen joined Stauffer in 1944 as a member of its accounting department, later became purchasing agent in Los Angeles and in 1954 was made director of purchases.

Norman Leeds, Jr., assistant general manager of the Raybestos Division of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Stratford, Conn., makers of linings, adhesives and plastics, died March 12 in Bridgeport, Conn. He was fifty-nine years old.

Thomas Francis Turull, president of Cia Thomas F. Turull, SA, importers of agricultural chemicals, died March 14 in New York. He was seventy-three years old.

Parke, Davis Is Planning $48 Million Expansion

Parke, Davis & Co. plans a five-year capital expansion program of "at least $48 million.

Harold W. H. Burrows, Parke-Davis vice president, administration, told the Pittsburgh Society of Financial Analysts that the capital budget for the five years 1961 through 1965 will be at least $48 million.

He said that approximately $16 million will be spent in 1961 for capital additions. This compares with $16,439,000 last year.

In addition to the new facilities to be constructed this year, Mr. Burrows said that four new overseas subsidiaries are in the process of organization or under consideration.

Caustic Output

—Continued from page 7

continued to expand over the past twelve months, the report goes on to note. With the exception of weaving yarns, demand has been strong.

Nevertheless, Australian producers are expressing concern "that the availability of cheaper yarns from overseas may bring strong competition in the near future."

Among recent developments in the textile field, Allied Polymer Pty., Ltd., was formed in Sydney with a capital of 2 million Australian pounds, owned jointly by Polymer Corporation Pty., Ltd., of Homebush, Australia, and Allied Chemical Corporation, New York.

The new company is producing nylon-6 tire cord, monofilaments and molding compounds.

For viscose tire-cord yarn, the principal raw material is high-grade disolving wood pulp, which is imported mainly from the US.

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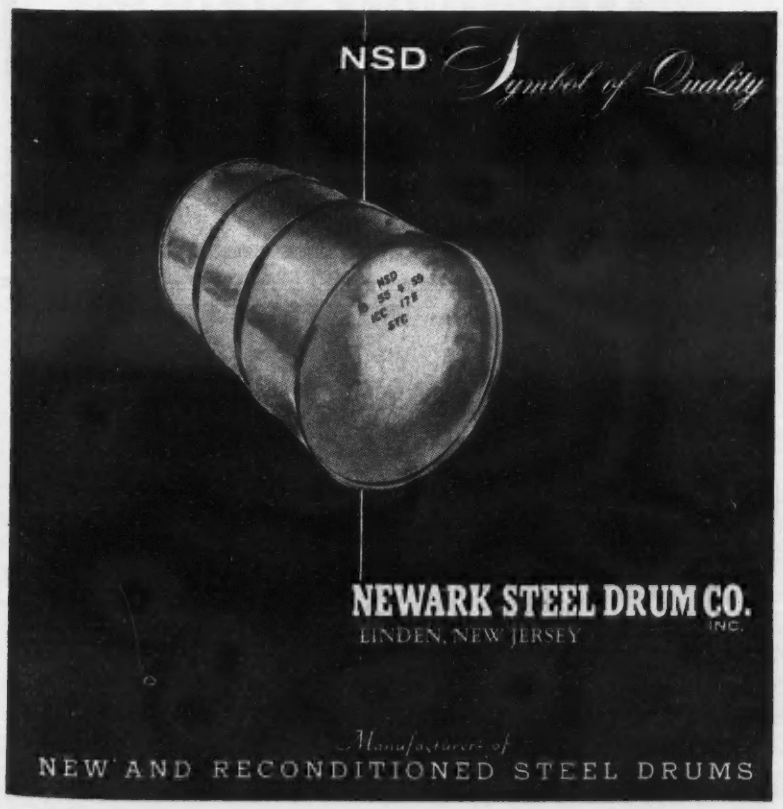

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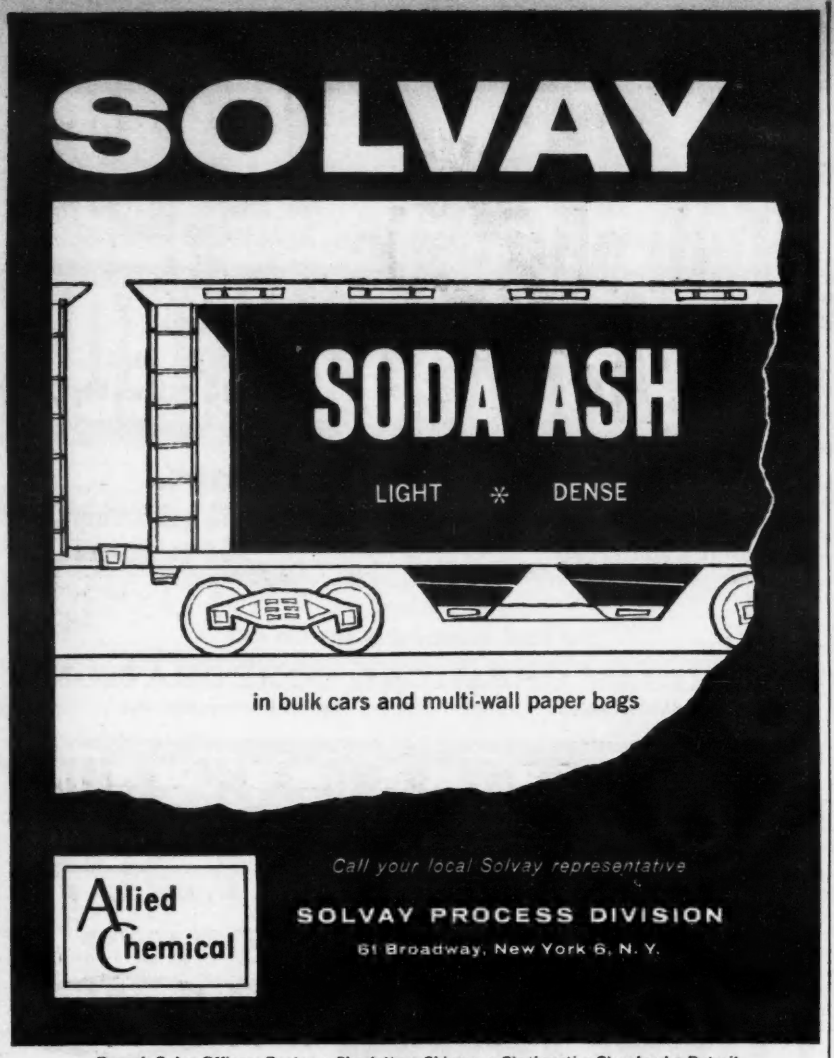

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HOOKER CHEMICALS PLASTICS

Olin Mathieson to Public: 'Call Us by First Name'

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation would like to be just plain "Olin" to the general public, and has decided to spend $2.5 million on a campaign to promote the shorter name.

First public announcement of the change will appear in a full-page newspaper advertisement on April 10, headlined "Please Call Us by Our First Name."

At the same time the company's welter of trademarks for its various divisions will be standardized to "Olin," featuring a new stylized "O," broken horizontally at the middle, and bounded within by straight lines forming a vertical diamond shape.

Research by Olin has indicated that the company's full legal title, which remains unchanged for official purposes, is too long and cumbersome for easy communication with the public and that it has overemphasized the chemical aspect of a highly-diversified enterprise, a spokesman says.

Potash Mining Makes

—Continued from page 5

blocking out a logical area for potash development, the department says, and the state legislature recently passed legislation withdrawing state-owned lands in the area from oil and gas leasing.

Texas Gulf officals state the company expects to invest $25 million in the project before potash will be available for sale.

Fourteen miles of all-weather road will be constructed by the state highway department and thirty-seven miles of new railroad with a 7,000-foot tunnel will be built by the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad.

The mine shaft is being started at once. It will have an inside diameter of twenty-two feet and will be carried to a depth below 2,800 feet.

The mining and consumption of marketable potassium salts in the US, largely for agricultural use, have shown a striking upward trend since 1940.

In 1951 production reached a gross weight of more than 3.7 million tons, valued at $74,117,000, according to the Bureau of Mines' *Minerals Year Book*. New Mexico supplied 92 percent of this amount, largely from leases on public lands supervised by the Geological Survey.

Fertilizer Supplies

—Continued from page 7

expected to increase 40 percent over 1959-60.

The supply of nitrogen solutions will rise nearly 4 percent, with imports expected to double.

Phosphate (P_2O_5)—Domestic supplies of P_2O_5 for feltilizers in 1960-61 are expected to be 2,842,000 tons, 4 percent more than in 1959-60.

Supplies from domestic production will be up 5 percent, but imports will show little change and exports will probably be up 15 percent.

Normal and enriched superphosphate supplies are expected to be down 5 percent from 1959-60. Exports are likely to drop 25 percent.

Concentrated superphosphate production will be up over 10 percent. Heavy exports in the fall are expected to taper off to a 7 percent increase for the year.

Potash (K_2O)—Potash supplies for fertilizers in 1960-61 are expected to total 2,486,000 tons of K_2O, up 4 percent over 1959-60.

Domestic deliveries of potassium chloride (muriate) to the states during the first half of the year were off 20 percent from the same period last year.

Movement during the spring season is expected to bring the total for the year ahead of 1959-60. Potassium sulfate is expected to be up 4 percent over last year.

Imports of muriate will be down 10 percent and potassium sulfate down more than 25 percent from last year. Mixed fertilizers and other potash carriers are expected to continue at 1959-60 levels.

Conoco Completes Facility For Gasoline and LPG's

Continental Oil Company has completed a $930,000 absorption-refrigeration type natural gasoline plant, two miles south of Medford, Okla., and some forty-five miles west of Ponca City.

The plant has a processing capacity of 30,000,000 cubic feet of gas daily and will manufacture propane, butane and natural gasoline, the company reports.

The plant will extract liquid hydrocarbons from gas transported through Oklahoma Natural Gas Company's line supplying fuel gas to Ponca City and Conoco's Ponca City refinery and additional cities in the area, including Burbank, Newkirk, Perry and Fairfax.

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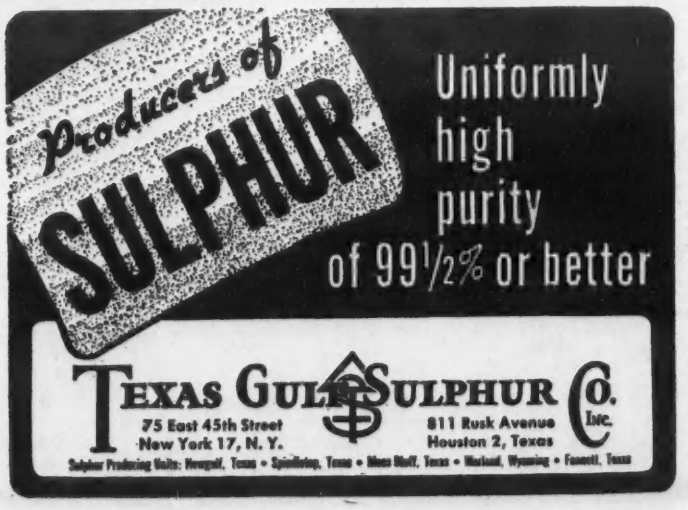

Agricultural Chemicals

The two fertilizer materials that continue to attract attention in this pre-fertilizer season are urea and ammonium sulfate. Both items suffer from supply difficulties but in each case the problem is of a different nature. Over the past month, several producers have announced lower listings for both the agricultural and industrial grades of urea. The prices were lowered in an attempt to corner some of the fertilizer formulators business that would normally go to such high nitrogen-content materials as ammonium nitrate.

While imports of urea seldom venture past the coastal states due to the high freight rates they would encounter, the level of imported urea has held at about 7,000 tons a month for the past three months. In January, Customs reported inshipments of urea at 7,158 tons with a value of $606,654. More than half of the imports originated in Canada and Norway with 2,499 tons and 2,300 tons respectively.

Ammonium sulfate imports shot up to 22,752 short tons in January, reflecting the tight supply situation that has tightened the market since the decline in output of steel's coke ovens. USDA predicts that for the next fertilizer year, stocks of ammonium sulfate should top last year's level by about 3 percent. It bases its forecast on the high level of inventories on hand at the end of the last season and the projected rate of production for both synthetic and coke oven sources.

Despite some persistent rumors, trade sources do not anticipate any change in the listings for ammonium sulfate set at the beginning of the fertilizer season last year. What listings will be for the upcoming season is still in doubt, however.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 18, 1960
111.00	111.00	110.71	110.95

For Current Prices See Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Animal Proteins—Formula feed was off somewhat in the first few weeks of March, with prospects for the remainder of the month indicating greater improvement. Fishmeal demand is reported to be very firm with quotations in the range of $98 to $100 per ton for bagged material, on both Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Scrap continue at its usual $4 per ton discount. Solubles are in the range of $35 to $35.50.

Imports of Peruvian fishmeal in January is reported by Customs as 1,910 tons and was valued at $111,424. Peruvian meal accounted for all of the fishmeal imports during the month, and is well below the 2,826 short tons shipped during the previous month. Although it is much too early to establish a trend, the lower imports of Peruvian meal may indicate that the measures taken at the recent International Fishmeal Association to curb production might be taking effect.

Ammonium Sulfate—With a gradual improvement in the operating capacities of steel's coke ovens anticipated in the next few months, a corresponding increase in the supplies of the sulfate is considered likely. However, for the present, supplies of ammonium sulfate is considered tight.

USDA predicts that for the coming fertilizer season, supplies of ammonium sulfate should be slightly higher than last year. It bases its forecast on the high level of inventories on hand at the end of the last fertilizer season.

In January, imports of ammonium sulfate totaled 22,752 tons, and was valued at $843,130. January's inshipments were divided between Canada with 11,945 tons ($454,078) and the Netherlands with 10,807 tons, valued at $389,052.

Pesticides

A contact action herbicide which offers a new aid in making waterfronts, lake areas and other water areas more useful and attractive, has been developed by a leading chemical producer. The result of five year's research and field tests, the new herbicide is reported to be effective against a wide range of water feed infestation, and is not harmful to fish when applied at recommended dosages.

Registered with the US Department of Agriculture, the new product was subjected to more than 150 field tests in private, governmental and university test programs in the US and Canada and during 1960, the final year of pre-marketing research. Available in both liquid and granular form, packaging ranges from 50-pound bags and 30-gallon drums to 5-gallon cans. A 5-gallon can is reported to be sufficient to treat a one-half acre pond averaging 4 feet deep at 2 ppm.

Agricultural Chemical Briefs

CONTENTED STEERS: University of Illinois research shows that tranquilized steers use their feed more efficiently than non-tranquilized steers. During a fifty-six-day test, the tranquilized steers gained one-third pound per head per day more than the control group. Cost of the tranquilized feed averaged 93 cents more per head for the entire test period. However, the market value of the tranquilized steers increased a healthy $15.64 per head.

WETTING AGENT: The distribution and servicing of "Petro WP," an advanced dry-powder speed-solubility-type wetting agent for wettable pesticides, has been granted to Theodore Riedeburg Associates by Petrochemicals Company of Long Beach, Calif. Riedeburg will serve the east, south and midwest.

FARM CHEMICAL MEETING: Association of Southern Feed, Fertilizer & Pesticide Control will hold its annual meeting at Lexington, Ky., on June 5 to 7.

TAX TAG SALES: Bureau of the Census reports that tax tag sales for twelve southern and southwestern states for the months January-December, 1960, totaled 2.476 million short tons as against 2.239 million short tons for the same period in 1959.

Farm Chemicals Imports: January

Following are data compiled by the Bureau of Census indcating volume of imports of agricultural chemicals for December, 1960 and January, 1961. Figures for ammonium phosphates and fishmeal and scrap account only for that material intended for use as fertilizer. All figures are in short tons.

	December	January
Ammonium nitrate (over 32 percent N)	11,709	12,980
Ammonium nitrate (32 percent N or less)	13,919	22,503
Ammonium phosphate	9,306	10,492
Ammonium sulfate	5,503	22,752
Calcium cyanamide	1,354	2,400
Castor bean pomace	2,213	—
Dried blood	521	271
Fishmeal and scrap	2,858	1,910
Guano	(1)	5
Nitrogen Solutions	3,199	3,596
Peatmoss (fert. grade)	5,571	10,895
Phosphates, crude[2]	8,090	7,347
Potassium chloride, crude	8,877	33,951
Potassium nitrate, crude	146	71
Potassium sulfate, crude	3,007	9,998
Sodium nitrate, crude and refined	(1)	10,512
Urea	7,109	7,158

1 Figures not reported.
2 Including apatite and phosphate rock.

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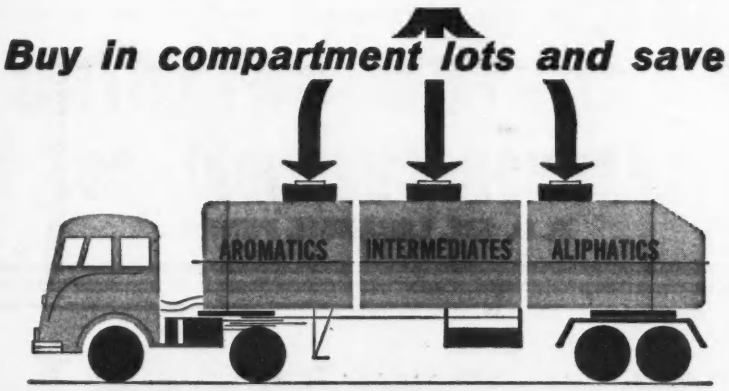

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Petroleum Derivatives

US foreign trade in January was below December's volume as imports fell to a two year low. Petroleum derivatives were no exception to the national trend. Imports and exports of aromatic solvents were down considerably from December shipments. Average benzene export prices continued to carry a premium. Prices for January benzene exports ranged from 36.5 cents a gallon to 42.5 cents for reliably reported shipments.

Wax production figures for 1960 are available from Bureau of Mines. Production, stocks and exports advanced over 1959 but demand declined 2.7 percent.

Total demand for all oils in 1960 advanced 2.2 percent while domestic US demand advanced 2.4 percent. Average demand was 11,541,000 bbls. per day, including exports of 189,000 bbls. per day and domestic demand of 11,352,000 bbls. per day.

Prices for products increased .2 percent in December.

Wholesale price index (1947-49 equals 100) for crude petroleum and petroleum products in December was 120.8, says Bureau of Labor Statistics, while November's was 120.6 and December, 1959 figured at 114.3.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 18, 1960
103.74	103.74	103.74	103.82

For Current Prices see page 9

Aromatic Solvents

Benzene—Material continues to be in short supply.

Benzene is moving at market price on domestic contracts but at higher levels for domestic spot and export.

Benzene imports declined sharply in January. Arrivals totaled 1,297,421 gallons worth $229,760 as compared with December imports of nearly 9 million gallons.

Shipments from Canada totaled 1,045,421 gallons valued at $141,380 all of which arrived at Detroit. Average value per gallon—13.5c. This shipment is believed to be crude material with a high benzene content which will be further refined in the US.

Poland shipped 252,000 gallons valued at $88,380 arriving at New York. Average value per gallon—35c.

Exports also declined. January shipments totaled 1,792,167 gallons valued at $723,299 as compared with exports of 2.6 million gallons in December.

Destination, volume, value and Tariff Commission exit port designation of major shipments follows:

Brazil—715,111 gallons valued at $261,016 departing from the Port Arthur district. Average value per gallon—36.5c.

France—390,000 gallons valued at $148,200 departing from Galveston area. Average value per gallon—38c.

Netherlands—304,886 gallons valued at $129,021 departing from Galveston. Average value per gallon—42.3c.

Mexico — 276,687 gallons valued at $117,733 departing from Laredo. Average value per gallon—42.5c.

Canada—96,573 gallons valued at $63,208 departing from Buffalo and Detroit. Average value per gallon—65.5c.

Figures for Canadian benzene shipments in January should not be considered an accurate criterion of market conditions. Extremely high price is being investigated and will be reported on if any reliable information can be obtained.

Toluene—Producers report demand is fairly even in the contemporary market.

Material is moving on call with little delay or difficulty as demand in general is reported holding up well.

Toluene exports to all countries in January totaled 456,604 gallons valued at $99,132. Average value per gallon—21.7c. December exports were higher at 5.7 million gallons.

Imports from all countries in January totaled 573,685 gallons valued at $111,126. Average value per gallon—19.4c. December imports were lower at 438,235 gallons.

Xylene—Trade sources report prices for xylene are firming in the South and West.

Interest shown by pesticide formulators in making up their stocks for the new crop season is held to be one reason for the firming tendancy.

Prices had previously been weakened by strong competition but volume buying did not result by the lowering of prices as expected. Now with demand active again prices have firmed.

Imports of xylene from all countries totaled 123,621 gallons in January valued at $28,146. December imports were close to half a million gallons. Average value per gallon of January imports was 22.4c.

Crude Oil Stocks Drop

Domestic and foreign crude petroleum stocks at the close of the week ended March 4 were 2,164,000 bbls. lower than at the end of the preceding week.

Week ended March 4—229,288,000 bbls.

Preceding week—231,452,000 bbls.

This decrease comprises a decrease of 1,269,000 bbls. in stock of domestic crude and ar decrease of 895,000 bbls. of foreign crude.

(Source: Bureau of Mines)

LPG's

Production of lpg's in the first two weeks of February rose to 374,865,000 gallons, up approximately 19 million gallons from the preceding two week period and down some 3 million gallons from the like period last year.

Butane was the leading gainer increasing to 105,145,000 gallons after registering 86,496,000 in the preceding two week slot.

Propane output rose 14 million gallons to a total 178,775,000 gallons.

Ethane-ethylene was relatively unchanged at 25,860,000 gallons.

Butane-propane mix declined to 23,386,000 gallons, a loss of 9.6 million gallons, and isobutane dropped to 29,806,000 gallons, a decrease of 9.1 million gallons.

Stocks of lpg's plummated to 683,118,000 gallons on February 15, as compared with a revised inventory of 736,967,000 gallons on February 1.

Propane led the drop in the stocks as reports indicate 414,301,000 gallons in inventory on February 15 as against a revised total of 477,393,000 on February 1.

Butane stocks decreased 10 million gallons while ethane-ethylene stocks were unchanged.

Butane-propane mix inventory declined 3.8 million gallons to 25,539,000 gallons and isobutane inventory rose 5.5 million gallons to 51,777,000 gallons.

Waxes

Production and demand for petroleum-derived waxes in December declined from the previous month's totals. Exports and stocks increased slightly.

Output in December was 471,000 bbls. (each bbl. equals 280 lbs.), down from November's 514,000 bbls, and well below the 548,000 bbls, turned out in December, 1959.

Total production for 1960 was ahead of 1959, however, as 5,896,000 bbls. were reported produced last year as against 5,630,000 bbls. in the previous year.

Domestic demand tumbled to 334,000 bbls. in December, as compared with 378,000 bbls. in November and 395,000 bbls. in December, 1959.

Total demand in 1960 showed a decline from 1959. Last year 4,438,000 bbls. were consumed as against 4,558,000 bbls. in 1959.

Exports advanced slightly with 124,000 bbls. being shipped in December as against 122,000 bbls. in November and 100,000 bbls. in December, 1959.

Total exports for 1960 increased to 1,333,000 bbls. after exports of 1,031,000 bbls. in 1959.

Stocks were up in December, amounting to 905,000 bbls. November stocks were placed at 892,000 bbls. while December, 1959, stcoks were lower yet at 774,000 bbls.

Aliphatic Organics

Three price changes—one increase, two reductions—are set for April 1. Ethyl silicate is going up 5 cents a pound across the board, to 47 cents in tankcars, while tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol is going down 6 cents a pound across the board, to 25 cents in tankcars. Furfuryl alcohol is the other reduction, but in this case the change involves a 1 cent a pound drop in drum prices and a conversion in shipping terms from f.o.b. works to delivered for tankcar quotations. Needless to say, the latter adjustment will also afford users of the chemical a considerable saving on raw material costs.

Construction work on expanded facilities for making both alcohols is scheduled for completion by the end of May, a spokesman for the producer said in announcing the price reductions. He also noted that production of furfuryl via a new process was begun in 1953 and that of tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol in 1956.

"When we started producing by these new processes," he explained, "we stated that prices on both products could be reduced as volume expanded. The current reductions represent a further step and are tied in with the expansion of our facilities. We are not yet at the optimum size unit so that a further increase of volume will permit us to make still further reductions in prices for these chemicals."

April 1 Price Advances

Ethyl silicate, 5c. per lb.

Furfuryl alcohol has been reduced twice since 1953, tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol three times. Both chemicals will likely find new uses as a result of the upcoming reductions.

Imports of ethyl alcohol in January totaled 2,219,336 gallons and were valued, according to Commerce department reckoning, at $459,129. Brazil was the only shipper. Ports of entry were Galveston, Tex. (1,753,336 gallons at $353,099), and Philadelphia.

Acetone—March 15 slipped by without any word of an April 1 price advance heard in any quarter. Of course, a change was not really expected, considering the wealth of acetone capacity and the unsettled state of the auto industry, one of the major users of the chemical.

At the same time, there's thought to be enough import volume to make the market still more competitive. The situation cannot be accurately assessed, however, because acetone imports are reported by the Commerce department in a basket category.

A 5,000-ton-a-year acetone plant is being built in Spain. Its owner is the State Institute National Industry organization, which has produced MEK since 1958 in a plant having an annual capacity of 1,000 tons.

The acetone manufacturing process involves the continuous, liquid phase, catalytic dehydration of secondary alcohols to ketones. The plant is designed to produce MEK as well as acetone, but the latter will be produced exclusively initially.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Imports of carbon tetrachloride rose to 974,475 pounds in January from 449,760 in December. Total value was $61,625. Major exporter was East Germany, which accounted for 332,542 pounds, valued at $17,703.

In light of the sizable domestic capacity and the seeming wealth of material available from non-communist nations, it is surprising, some sources said, that there is need to import the chemical from a Red satellite that has been refused recognition by the US State Department. (Incidentally, some trichlor was also brought in from East Germany in January.)

Others shipping carbon tet to the US were: Canada 276,640 pounds, valued at $22,461; Belgium 258,093 pounds, valued at $14,751; and Italy 107,200 pounds, valued at $6,710.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 18, 1960
130.53	130.53	130.46	132.34

For Current Prices see page 9

Ethyl Alcohol—Entering 1961, producers of SD-alcohol (specially denatured) held stocks amounting to 5,222,319 gallons, down sharply from 5,782,020 gallons thirty days earlier and 5,723,991 gallons a year earlier.

The decline in inventory reflected the better than 4 million gallon increase in December withdrawals.

Output of SD-alcohol in December was 25,747,272 gallons, up from 23,044,098 in November and 25,691,832 in December 1959. Up also were withdrawals which totaled 26,390,044 gallons, compared with 21,205,365 in November and 221,812,407 in December 1959.

Production from July 1 through December 31 amounted to 144,982,523 gallons, withdrawals 143,863,982. For the comparable period in 1959, output was 133,928,603 gallons and withdrawals, 135,251,942.

December output of completely denatured alcohol was 105,905 wine gallons, almost double that of November (56,615) and appreciably above that of December 1959 (72,981). At the same time, withdrawals rose to 92,132 gallons from 65,365 and 79,733.

Reflecting the inbalance, stocks of completely denatured alcohol hit 29,394 gallons by the beginning of 1961, up from 16,142 a month earlier and 12,469 gallons a year earlier.

Cumulative production for the first half of the alcohol year was 395,843 gallons and withdrawals, 382,422. This compared with output of 381,695 gallons and withdrawals of 389,858 in the corresponding period in 1959.

Statistics given above are published by the Internal Revenue Service, US Treasury Department.

Ethyl Silicate—Prices for ethyl silicate will be advanced 5c. a pound across the board, April 1. Under the new schedule, written as before on a delivered East basis, material with 40 percent available SiO_2 lists at 47c. a pound in tankcars, 49c. a pound in carlots of drums, and at 50½c. a pound in lesser quantities.

Supplies are reported quite ample, thus assuring prompt delivery of all requirements.

Furfuryl Alcohol—A new scedule for furfuryl alcohol will be posted April 1. It will reflect a reduction of 1c. a pound on drum quantities and a conversion from f.o.b. works to delivered for tankcar shipments.

East of Denver, Colo., the new delivered

Aliphatics Foreign Trade: January

Imports of selected industrial aliphatic organics for the months of January, 1961 and December 1960, as reported by the Bureau of Census, were as follows:

		January	*December*
Acetic acid (over 65 percent)	lbs.	358,020	227,800
Acetic anhydride	lbs.	361,700	79,110
Amyl, hexyl, propyl alcohol and fusel oil	lbs.	44,093	110,430
Carbon tetrachloride	lbs.	974,475	449,760
Chloroacetic acid and anhydride	lbs.	1,050,010	1,147,487
Ethyl alcohol	gals.	2,219,336	6,948,892
Formic acid and anhydride	lbs.	178,044	203,240
Furfural	lbs.	1,789,590	1,800,000
Glycerine, crude	lbs.	2,001,046	1,393,260
Lactic acid (55 percent or more by weight)	lbs.	26,277	13,739
Perchloroethylene	lbs.	2,667,628	3,004,576
Tetrachloroethane	lbs.	0	6,835,820
Trichloroethylene	lbs.	6,044,967	5,570,738
Vinyl acetate unpolymerized	lbs.	1,140,310	2,942,290

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Aliphatic Organics

price on tankcars of furfuryl alcohol becomes 17½c. a pound; in the west, a penny higher.

Drum carlot or trucklot prices become 18c. a pound, f.o.b. Memphis, Tenn., and 19½c. a pound, f.o.b. Newark, N.J., under the new schedule.

Furfuryl alcohol and resins made from it are finding increasing usage, reportedly, in foundry core binders, in carbon impregnating solutions, and binders for carbon. It is also enjoying greater demand as a solvent for cleaning drums which have contained finishes not susceptible to cleaning with ordinary caustic drum cleaning solutions.

The foundry use involves a low-cost resin binder, which in admixture with sand, cures rapidly—10 to 20 seconds—in hot core boxes. Greater core capacity at lower cost results, the manufacturer explains.

Molasses—Markets for feeding cane molasses were steady during the week ended March 7, a continuation of the situation prevailing earlier, Agricultural Marketing Service reports. Trading, AMS adds, was moderate to light.

Accounting for stability, it appears, are two factors. First, many molasses users have already contracted for their needs through the winter and early spring months while others have contracts extending through August 1961; and, second, distributors have been unwilling to press sales beyond the amount of business htat could be done at current prices.

Shipments against previous contracts, however, were good in the northern states where continued winter weather required relatively heavy feeding of livestock.

Puerto Rican producers have confirmed prices of several sales made during February. Confirmed prices were for contracts amounting to 8.2 million gallons, minimum 86 degrees Brix and 50 to 52 percent total sugars. Prices ranged from 10.75c. plus a "profit sharing" clause to a high of 12¼c. a gallon, with no payment for sugars above percentages stated, f.o.b. Puerto Rican ports.

Perchloroethylene—January imports totaled 2,667,628 pounds and were valued at $214,435. Shipping here were: Italy 1,317,138 pounds, valued at $101,567; France 685,170 pounds, valued at $50,725; Canada 473,520 pounds, valued at $48,727; and Japan 191,800 pounds, valued at $13,416.

Although January volume was slightly below that of December (3,004,576 pounds), it was appreciably higher than the three preceding months, the uptrend coinciding, perhaps, with the larger winter requirement for the dry-cleaning solvent. It indicates, of course, that this market continues to be among the most competitive in the organic chemicals area.

Production of perchlor in 1960 rose approximately 6 million pounds, to 208,905,000, according to a preliminary estimate. This is equivalent to December-January import volume.

Tetrahydrofurfuryl Alcohol — April 1, prices for tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol will be reduced 6c. a pound across the board, marking the fourth cut since 1953.

Under the new scedule, tankcars are listed at 25c. a pound, delivered East of Denver, Colo., and carloads or truckloads of drums at 25½c. a pound, f.o.b. Memphis, Tenn., and 27½c. a pound, f.o.b. Newark, N.J.

A heterocyclic alcohol, the chemical is used principally as a solvent and chemical intermediate. Applications are likely to develop with the lower prices, current ones expand their requirements.

Trichloroethylene—Eight foreign suppliers shipped a total of 6,044,967 pounds of trichloroethylene to the US in January. The entire quantity, slightly greater than December volume of 5,570,738 pounds, was valued at $430,853.

On the roster, according to statistics released by the Commerce department, were: Italy 3,395,813 pounds, valued at $252,084; United Kingdom, 1,561,760 pounds, valued at $99,357; West Germany 83,831 pounds, valued at $9,994; Japan 325,380 pounds, valued at $22,596.

Also, Belgium, 315,830 pounds, valued at $21,489; France 198,018 pounds, valued at $14,716; The Netherlands 132,002 pounds, valued at $8,919; and East Germany 32,333 pounds, valued at $1,698.

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Dixon, Drug Prosecutor, All Set to Shake Up FTC

Paul Rand Dixon, well-known to the drug industry as Sen. Kefauver's tireless prosecutor in the price hearings, is about to see an old wish come true now that he is head of the Federal Trade Commission.

Mr. Dixon is declaring war on paper-shuffling, buck-passing and procrastination between the time FTC receives a complaint and finally makes a decision on violations of the law.

The new FTC-er announced his intentions last week and when he did it he sounded like a man who had been waiting a long time to shake up the agency. The reason: Mr. Dixon had spent sixteen years with FTC, where he shuffled a good deal of paper before becoming prosecutor for Sen. Kefauver.

The senate commerce committee heard Mr. Dixon make his promises last week when he appeared for hearings on his nomination as FTC chairman. He passed the tests in the committee with flying colors and was promptly confirmed by the senate.

He wants to remold the "torturous" routes through which complaints now move from bureau to bureau. He also wants to breathe new life into the bureau of economics, which hasn't been very active as an investigator of market conditions during the Eisenhower administration.

It will be his aim, he told the committee, to reorganize the agency into areas of activity with possibly three divisions: one dealing solely with questions of restraint, another with matters of deception and a third to administer the several laws on textiles and fur.

Coaltar Intermediates

—Continued from page 7

ates to file certain additional technical information along with other information required by law. The file of domestic product specifications will be developed from voluntary submissions of the information by domestic manufacturers.

Specifications for some 1,200 domestically-produced coaltar intermediates now comprise a central reference file in the Office of the Chief Chemist, Customs Laboratory, in New York.

These, together with additions in Schedule X (domestic) format received from time to time, will be made available to the chief chemists in any customs laboratory called upon to report on the existence of any comparable domestic product.

Tariffs on imported coaltar intermediates are based on the American selling price of any similar competitive article manufactured or produced in the United States.

Thus, the importance of having on file the technical information which will enable customs collectors to determine the existence of a comparable domestic product becomes apparent.

Domestic manufacturers of coaltar intermediates will be privileged to remove, replace or add specifications in the central reference file as may be necessary. Technical date submitted will be treated as confidential, except for the purpose for which the specifications are submitted.

The Customs Bureau plans to prepare a periodic list identifying each domestic coaltar intermediate for which specifications have been removed from or added to the file. The list will be circularized among customs officers and will be available to the public upon request.

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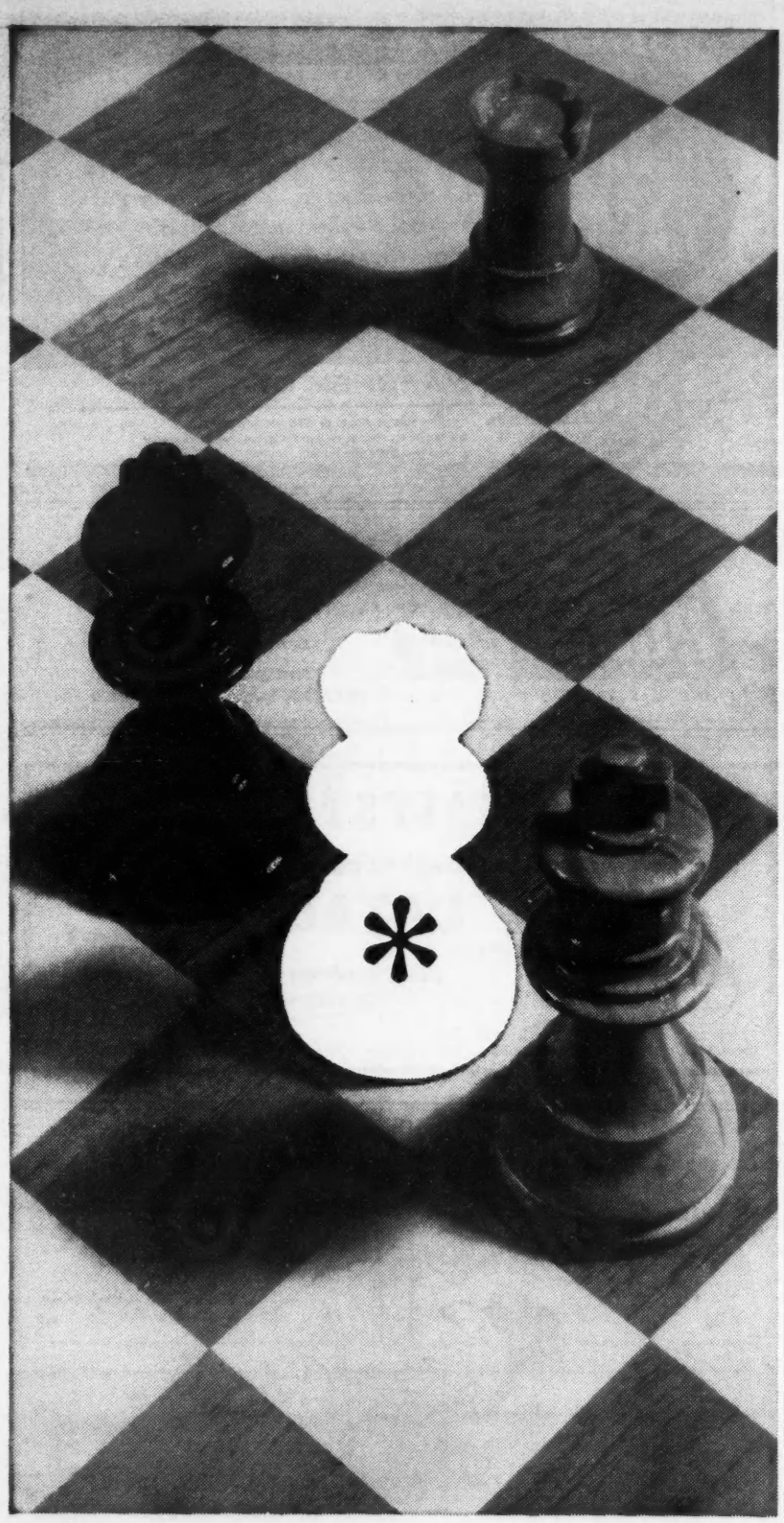

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Coal Chemicals

Naphthalene is to be reduced ½ cent a pound, a major producer announced last week. From a price of 7 cents a pound, the producer's schedule will be cut to the level of 6½ cents a pound effective April 1. At latest count only one producer remains at 7 cents. Thus the effective price spread for naphthalene is narrowed to the range of 6¼ to 6½ cents. In reducing the price the producer hopes to improve his competitive posture relevant to other makers who have been selling at the lower limits of the range.

The price spread between isophthalic acid's only two producers was wiped away last week when a Chicago-based chemical firm boosted the schedule 1 cent a pound across the board to match the other competitor. Effective April 1 on contract and immediately on spot the new schedule is 19 cents a pound for carload and truckload and 20 cents for lesser amounts, f.o.b., freight equalized. This advance represents the second successive quarter in which increases have been announced for isophthalic acid. Price was advanced a similar 1 cent a pound by both producers on January 1. At that time a 1 cent spread existed between the two makers.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 18, 1960
117.51	117.52	117.46	118.40

For Current Prices see page 9

April 1 Price Advances

6-Chloro-2-notrotoluene, 4½c. per lb.
Cyclohexanol, 2c. per lb.
F salt, 20c. per lb.
Laurent's acid, 17c. per lb.
Naphthalene,* ½c. per lb.
Neville and Winther's acid, 10c. per lb.
Picric acid, tech. grade, 6c. per lb.
Sodium naphthionate, 5c. per lb.

* One producer.

Production of steel in the week ended March 11 was 1,573,000 net tons, down 0.4 percent from the preceding week.

Based on assumed 1961 steel capacity, rate of production for the week was 54.1 percent.

Production for the year through March 11 was 43.8 percent below that of the comparable period last year.

Basic Products

Benzene—Material is reported in short supply in certain geographical areas.

Gulf coast appears adequately endowed with benzene as local consumption and exports siphon off material produced in the area.

Further north supply conditions grow worse with the northernmost consuming areas being hardest hit.

Benzene imports declined sharply in January. Arrivals totaled 1,297,421 gallons valued at $229,760 as compared with December imports of nearly 9 million gallons.

Shipments from Canada totaled 1,045,421 gallons valued at $141,380, all of which arrived in Detroit. Average value per gallon—13.5c. This shipment is believed to be crude material with a high benzene content which will be further refined in the US.

Poland shipped 252,000 gallons valued at $88,380 arriving in New York. Average value per gallon—35c. This material was believed destined for Montreal. Conditions in the St. Lawrence seaway prevented directed shipment so that material was off-loaded in New York and shipped north vai rail.

Exports also declined. January shipments totaled 1,792,167 gallons valued at $723,299 as compared with exports of 2.6 million gallons in December.

Destination, volume, value and Tariff Commission exit port designation of major shipments follows:

Brazil—715,111 gallons valued at $261,016 departing from the Port Arthur district. Average value per gallon—36.5c.

France—390,000 gallons valued at $148,200 departing from Galveston area. Average value per gallon—38c.

Netherlands—304,886 gallons valued at $129,021 departing from Galveston. Average value per gallon—42.3c.

Mexico—276,687 gallons valued at $117,733 departing from Laredo. Average value per gallon—42.5c.

Canada—96,573 gallons valued at $63,208 departing from Buffalo and Detroit. Average value per gallon—65.5c.

Canadian shipments for January should not be considered an accurate criterion of market conditions. High price per gallon will be investigated and reported on if reliable information can be obtained.

Creosote—Surprise of the week is the large volume of creosote exports reported headed to Japan from a US port.

According to Census Bureau figures a shipment of 190,000 gallons of creosote valued at $24,827 left Philadelphia in January bound for Japan. The surprise is due to the fact that Japan is normally an exporter rather than an importer of creosote and that the amount reported shipped is in excess of the total amount of US exports in the whole of 1960.

Inquiries made with the exclusive Japanese creosote import/export firm reveals, however, that the ship which supposedly carried the creosote is a "clean" tanker and that the material reported by the Bureau of Census must undoubtedly be another material other than creosote, possibly o-xylene.

Naphthalene—One producer is cutting price from 7c. to 6½c. a pound effective April 1.

In a bid to remain competitive with other producers who are selling at 6¼c. the producer is reducing price only three months after raising it 1c. to the 7c. level.

Effective selling range for the trade is now 6¼c. to 6½c. a pound although one producer reports his schedule remains at 7c.

Naphthalene imports in January rose to 5,221,356 pounds valued at $651,299 after imports of 3.5 million pounds in December.

Major shipments were received from—

USSR—1,672,985 pounds valued at $258,697 arriving in New York. Average value per pound—15.53c.

United Kingdom—1,448,932 pounds valued at $90,379 arriving in New York. Average price per pound—6.24c. per pound. This shipment represents material contracted for several years ago at then prevailing low prices.

Poland—881,840 pounds valued at $150,000 arriving in New York. Average price per pound—17c.

Belgium—685,079 pounds valued at $97,-

Aromatic Chemicals Foreign Trade: January

Following statistics are compiled from Census Bureau reports.

	January 1960	December 1960	January 1960
EXPORTS			
Benzene ....gals.	1,792,167	2,605,599	1,410,820
Coaltar, crude and refined ....gals.	17,447	20,575	20,156
Creosote or dead oil ....gals.	200,275*	24,060	220
Cresols and cresylic acids ....lbs.	2,096,578	1,460,373	959,993
Phenol ....lbs.	1,757,695	21,119,050	1,784,225
Phthalic anhydride ....lbs	263,840	444,960	469,499
Styrene monomer ....lbs.	5,728,857	9,418,865	11,252,919
Toluene ....gals.	457,987	5,664,012	6,262,500
IMPORTS			
Benzene ....gals.	1,297,421	8,970,236	0
Creosote and dead oil....gals.	3,332,572	5,493,462	5,998,944
Cresols and cresylic acid, ADF....gals.	23,767	56,096	141,704
Naphthalene, melting point less than 79° C.lbs.	5,221,356	3,474,871	4,503,368

* Subject to correction.

Coal Chemicals

070 arriving in New York. Average price per pound—14.7c.

W. Germany—308,753 pounds valued at $42,846 arriving in New York. Average price per pound—13.8c.

Netherlands—223,767 pounds valued at $12,307 arriving in Boston. Average price per pound—5.5c.

Phenol—Exports in January declined to 1,757,695 pounds valued at $263,766 after December exports of 2.1 million pounds.

Major shipments were made to—

W. Germany—440,800 pounds worth $66,164 leaving from New Orleans district. Average price per pound—15c.

Canada—421,090 pounds valued at $65,826 leaving from Detroit. Average price per pound—15.6c.

Netherlands—220,400 pounds valued at $35,264 leaving from New Orleans. Average price per pound—16c.

Venezuela—174,929 pounds valued at $26,422 leaving from New York. Average price per pound—15.1c.

Brazil—142,500 pounds valued at $19,950 leaving from New York. Average price per pound—14c.

Dyes

A full line of nonmigrating vat dyes is now available from a New York-based chemical company. The new dyes are said to provide clearer and brighter shades on cotton and rayon where top fastness is desired.

Available in a wide range of shades the Carbanthrene nonmigrating vat dyes are said to overcome a major problem—the migration of vat dye particles upon drying after pigmentation on cotton and rayon cloth.

This migration of color is sometimes due to uneven drying. Dye particles then are drawn to moisture in the slower drying part of the fabric creating streaking and shading of color.

The new Carbanthrene nonmigrating vat dyes are said by the producer to minimize migration during the cloth drying period.

Intermediates

Aniline—Sales to the rubber industry are down according to trade sources.

The general slowdown all along the rubber front—as evidenced by styrene monomer price slash—is affecting aniline volume as well.

Price of aniline is holding firm, however, with no immediate changes apparently anticipated by the trade.

Current price is 18c. a pound in tanks, freight allowed, 20c. in drums, carlots, same basis, and 21c. in drums, less than carlot amounts, same basis.

Isophthalic Acid—Price has been increased 1c. a pound across the board by one producer.

Effective immediately on spot and April 1 on contract the new schedule is:

Carload and truckload—19c.

Less truckload and less carload—20c.

Producer announced that prices are quoted f.o.b. Joliet, Ill., freight equalized with nearest phthalic anhydride or isophthalic acid producing point, except Detroit.

With this increase the two producers now have a common price for material.

Styrene Monomer—Business is reported as unchanged after the recent price slash.

Trade sources are voicing the hope that expected upturn due within a month will reverse the nine-month long decline in demand.

Exports of styrene monomer in January declined to 5,728,857 pounds valued at $511,041 after December exports of 9.4 million pounds.

Major shipments were made to:

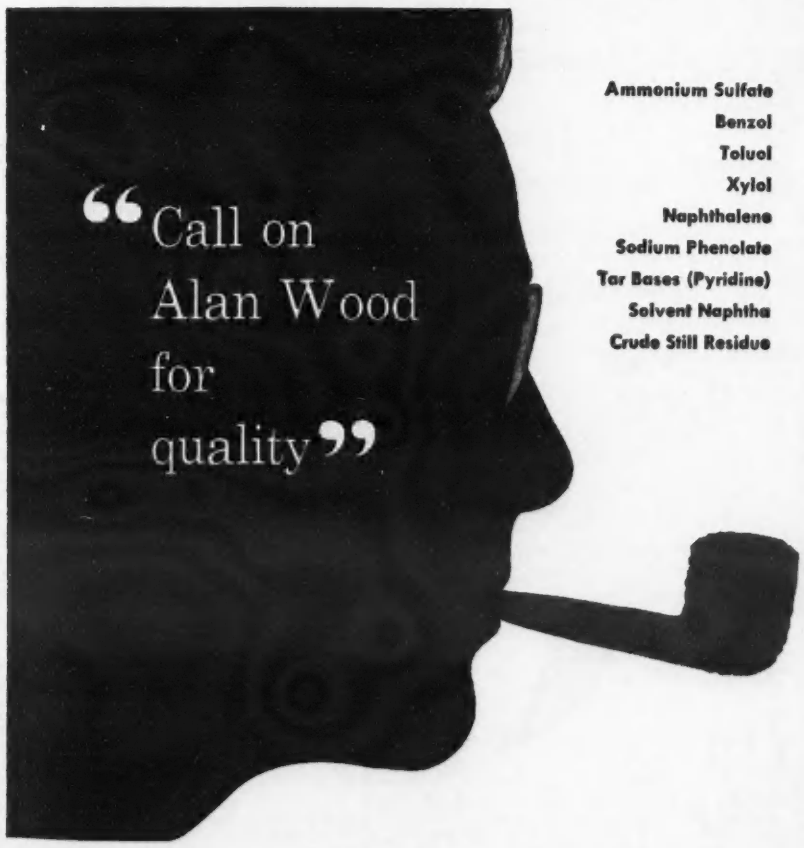
Netherlands—4,613,575 pounds valued at $369,086 leaving Galveston district. Average price per pound—8c.

Mexico—911,458 pounds valued at $108,421 leaving Laredo and Arizona districts. Average price per pound—11.1c.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ended March 11, were as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	466,983
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	19,877,616
Benzene	gals.	2,141,073
Coaltar	gals.	10,802,286
Crude chemical oil	gals.	422,928
Solvent naphtha	gals.	70,488
Toluene	gals.	475,794
Xylene	gals.	132,165



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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Sulfanilamide was advanced 25 cents, to $1.75 a pound in 1,000-pound lots, last week (March 15) by the one remaining US manufacturer. Like increases posted a few days earlier for caffeine and saccharin, this latest change was not generally expected. It came about for much the same reason, however, according to trade speculation; this is, higher replacement costs have forced importers of the sulfa to boost prices to US customers, thereby giving domestic suppliers an opportunity to do likewise.

Usually well-informed, reliable trade people maintain that even at the higher price, sulfanilamide is not what you'd call a profitable item. They also feel that the increase can be at best only a temporary measure. This thought, of course, also occurred to sources in discussing recent changes in saccharin and caffeine, two other markets where import volume has played away with prices.

It's also worth noting, in this connection, that there are today very few US manufacturers of any of these chemicals, their domestic competitors having beaten a hasty retreat when the foreign competition and attendant pressures entered the market. That some of the remaining few are right now desirous of getting out of the business is also a logical assumption.

Not all prices are going up, however. Persisting in its decline, streptomycin last week hit an all-time low of $28 a kilo. This quote applies to large lots, it must be stressed, as some material is sti'l being traded at $30 a kilo.

Although prices for piperazine salts and solution have been advanced, indications are that the anhydrous schedule will not be changed. Sources point out that the anhydrous product has not fluctuated traditionally with prices of derivative chemicals and vice-versa.

Caffeine—A substantial price increase was put through last week (March 13), establishing the schedule at $2.40 a pound for anhydrous caffeine and at $2.25 a p und for the hydrous. This represented advances of 30c. and 29c. a pound, respectively.

To reason for the action was given officially but it's believed that domestic suppliers are taking advantage of uptrending prices on imported material. If such is actually the case, one might view the new and higher schedule as a temporary adjustment.

Although import statistics are not as yet available for February, volume through the end of '60 showed no let-up in foreign shipments. These have been a decided factor in keeping prices at low levels while operating costs of domestic manufacturers rose steadily.

Calcium Pantothenate—Calcium chloride pantothenate, a double salt in the chemist's book, may be safely used in foods for special dietary uses provided certain conditions are met, Food & Drug Administration ruled last week under the food additives law.

The agency laid down these conditions: (1) the food additive must be of the dextrorotary or racemic form, and (2) the label of the food additive container and any premixes must display the name of the chemical and the concentration expressed as pantothenic acid.

Piperazine—Following the initial announcement (February 28) of a price increase for piperazine salts and solution, a second manufacturer notified customers that it was advancing quotations similarly on two of the products which it offered, the citrate and hexahydrate salts. The effective date of the latter change, according to a spokesman for the firm, is April 1 to contract customers, immediately to spot buyers.

As close as can be determined, prices on piperazine anhydrous will not be revised at this time. The schedule is now established at $1.80 a pound for carload quantities and at $1.85 a pound for less than a carload, freight allowed.

Trade sources point out that the anhydrous price has not fluctuated in line with prices on the salts—and vice versa — in the past, thus explaining the former's stability currently.

The most logical reason offered for the higher prices on the salts was the uptrending cost of manufacturing and marketing the products. Used in animal and human anthelmintics, piperazine has a fairly stable market; no new applications are reported.

Current schedules, applicable to 1,000-pound lots, freight allowed: piperazine adipate $1.33 a pound; citrate, $1.33; dihydrochloride, $1.29; hexahydrate; 90c.; and piperazine phosphate, $1.16.

Price Trends

Advanced

Caffeine, anhydrous, 30c. per lb.
hydrous, 29c. per lb.
Sulfanilamide, 25c. per lb.

Reduced

Streptomycin, 2c. per gram

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 18, 1960
59.29	59.28	59.27	60.35

For Current Prices see page 9

Saccharin — Quite unexpectedly last fortnight, a producer announced a 10c. a pound price increase for USP saccharin. Effective immediately on spot, the across-the-board advance set up this schedule for 1,000 pound lots: granular soluble, $1.50 a pound; powdered soluble, $1.55, and powdered insoluble, $1.53.

In smaller drum quantities, prices for all grades are uniformely 10c. a pound higher.

The increase, which will not effect contract buyers until April 1, is apparently intended to boost a sagging profit curve. That its effect will endure, however, is very much a matter for speculation.

At the moment, it's understood, importers of saccharin are faced with higher replacement costs and increased competition from new members within their own ranks. And as a reult, it seems safe to assume, they're asking higher prices than formerly.

Taking proper advantage of the situation, a domestic supplier of the sweetening agent decided to hike prices commensurately or so it's reasoned. The firm itself made no statement—in marked contrast to the lengthy explanation that accompanied the 10c. a pound reduction some time ago.

December imports of saccharin, up sharply from November volume of 24,905 pounds, totaled 34,246 pounds and were valued at $49,185 and dutied at $10,731. Shipping here were: Japan, 32,246 pounds, valued at $46,156 and dutied at $9,735; and The Netherlands, the remainder.

Streptomycin — Trade sources report that prices have weakened again, a discouraging state of affairs with the schedule already seriously depressed.

A large lot of strep, for example, may be bought today for as low as $28 a kilo. Thereafter, depending upon quantity, prices range from $28.50 to $30 a kilo.

It was felt that producers determination to maintain the $30 quotation would prevent further weakening but apparently trading pressures are acute and volume sales imperative. There are, of course, other pressures, especially when dealers enter the picture.

Botanicals

Routine activity characterizing markets for most botanicals, prices remain firm. Expected arrival of new crop materials next month could cause a few fluctuations, however. Generally, supplies of the imported items—with agar a notable exception—are adequate; domestic botanicals, on the other hand, are short.

Agar—Quote is unchanged at $3 to $3.10 a pound for USP Kobe #1 strip. Furthermore, there's every indication that stability will prevail. New crop in Japan, according to reports from dealers here, is short, meaning, of course, that replacement costs are up.

Price on the powder is $2.40 to $2.60 a pound; the high of the range was established at the beginning of the month.

Buchu Leaves—There's a goodly amount of material available on spot and prices, recently reduced, reflect this fact. Range, at last report, was 50c. to 55c. a pound, the lowest level in quite some time.

Chamomile Flowers—Routine inquiry is noted. Unchanged, prices for Hungarian flowers range from $1 to $1.25, the level

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

established a few weeks ago, and for the Roman, the schedule is $1.50 to $1.75 a pound.

Deertongue Leaves—Modest demand against quite adequate stocks is noted. No change in prices in several weeks; schedule remains at 50c. to 60c. a pound.

Ipecac—Ipecac is currently selling at about $8 to $8.50 a pound with the powder bringing the usual $1.50 a pound premium. Modest demand is reported.

Papain—For the purified papain, prices range from $3.25 to $7 a pound, according to some reports, and to as high as $10 a pound, according to others. Stocks are adequate; demand good.

The Food & Drug Administration detained 4 lots (139 packages) of papain at the Port of New York during the two week period ended February 24, the agency reported last week.

Drug & Fine Chemical Briefs

ANTI-INFLAMMATORY AGENT: A new anti-inflammatory agent, designed for the treatment of sports injuries, certain surgical conditions, connective tissue disorders and allergies, has been put on the market by Rystan Company, Mount Vernon, N. Y. Called "Buclamase," it is a concentrated form of the enzyme alpha amylase. It is an Rx drug.

CSC RELOCATES IN WEST: Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, has opened its new west coast office at Agnew, Calif. It will be headquarters for sales operations in animal nutrition products, industrial, agricultural and pharmaceutical chemicals. CSC continues to maintain bulk and package stocks of industrial and nitroparaffin chemicals, together with necessary service facilities, at Los Angeles.

DIURETIC DRUG: G. D. Searle & Co., Chicago, is marketing "Aldactazide," a combination of two diuretic agents with different and complimentary modes of action. The drug is said to exert true synergistic diuretic activity without potassium loss in edema and ascites. It is available in 100 mg. tablets, in bottles of twenty and one hundred.

INFRINGEMENT ADMITTED: Anheuser-Busch, Inc., has admitted infringing a patent for vitamin B_{12} concentrate held by Merck & Co., Inc., and has agreed to discontinue manufacture. The admission was part of a consent judgment filed March 16 in the Federal District Court in Trenton, terminating a lawsuit brought by the Rahway, N. J., chemical maker in May, 1957.

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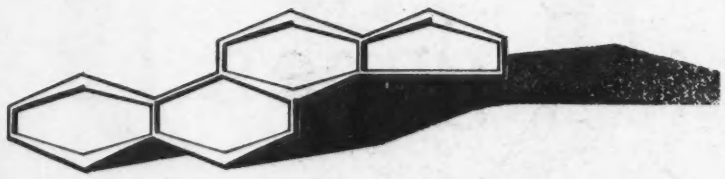

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Feature of the oils and fats was the stronger tallow and grease market last week. Improved trading for domestic and export account took place at an advance of ¼ cent for all grades, soapers absorbing sizable quantities at the higher levels. The underlying strength of the market was the sold up production which kept offers scarce. Soybean and cottonseed oils were irregular but closed unchanged, reflecting fluctuations in soybeans futures. Peanut oil was firmer and sold ½ cent higher because of the scarcity of supplies. Corn oil was also scarce and advanced ¼ cent. Crude coconut oil closed firmer and slightly higher. Copra was higher owing to the firmness of the European market.

Tung oil was easier because of lower sales of government held oil. Brazilian castor oil was easier with trading at ¼ cent less. Rapeseed oil was firmer and raised ¼ cent because of materially reduced supplies. Linseed oil was quiet, but steady as were other drying oils.

Oilmeals continued weak and lower. Soybean meal regained decline of $1 per ton while peanut meal was off 50 cents; linseed meal $1 and cottonseed meal, $1 to $2 per ton.

CCC has requested offers for approximately 16.8 million pounds of hydrogenated vegetable oil (shortening type) and about 4.2 million pounds of cottonseed salad oil. Quantities to be purchased would bring the total of both commodities to 33.5 million pounds. A total of 10,920,000 pounds of shortening to be packed in 3-pound cans and 5,880,000 pounds in 50 pound cans and 2,730,000 pounds of salad oil in 1-gallon cans and 1,470,000 pounds in 5-gallon cans. Offers must be received by 2:30 P.M. March 24. Awards will be made by midnight March 29 and delivery by May 1 through end of June.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb.
Copra, $7.50 per ton.
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Greases, ¼c. per lb.
Peanut oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Rapeseed oil, ¼c. per lb.
Tallow, inedible, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Castor oil, Braz., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, $1 to $2 per ton.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Lard, cash, 1/5c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $1 per ton.
Soybean oil, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 18, 1960
108.05	109.83	108.20	113.59

For Current Prices see page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Buying interest was restricted to actual needs. No. 1 Brazilian oil was moved at 17¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery and No. 3 at 16¾c. Domestic oil was unchanged.

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	.....	1,410,000
Previous week	.....	1,700,000
Corresponding week, 1960	103,500	200,000
Total this year	.....	17,304,000
Corresponding period, 1960	1,006,950	18,446,000

World castor bean production in 1960 is estimated at a record 617,000 short tons, 10 percent above 1959 and one-fourth larger than the 1950-54 average according to the Foreign Agricultural Service. The increase from last year is due principally to the sharp expansion in Brazil, the major producer.

World exports of castor beans and oil in 1960 probably exceeded the 1959 estimated total of 148,000 tons, oil equivalent (329,000 tons beans equivalent). Castor beans exports appear to have risen even though none were shipped from Brazil as in recent years, also none were shipped from India. Exports of castor oil are believed to have increased as record quantities moved into foreign markets from India. Shipments of oil from Brazil likely fell short of the 1959 tonnage.

North American castor production was probably up about one-fifth in 1960 because of the increased U.S. production. While there are no official estimates of production in the U.S., the 1960 crop may have totaled around 18,000 tons compared with only 12,000 in 1959. An estimated 27,000 acres were harvested against 18,000 a year earlier.

Coconut—Trading was spotty. Crude was irregular and unchanged at 11¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, prompt shipment and 13⅛c., tankcars, New York basis.

Corn—Offers were scanty and market was firmer. Crude was sold at 17¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined oil was higher at 20.98c., tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed—Futures continued to move with soybeans and soybean oil futures last week on the New York Produce Exchange. The market regained early losses, closing slightly higher for the period. Trading was active for professional account. Cash oil was quiet and unchanged.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, March 17, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
March	213	14.71	14.45	Expired
May	605	14.79	14.34	14.78S
July	848	14.88	14.43	14.84S
Sept.	192	14.38	13.99	14.24S
Oct.	54	13.70	13.37	13.70S
Dec.	12	13.55	13.31	13.55S

Total sales and switches, 1,924 contracts.

Refined salad was quoted at 16¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Crude cottonseed oil was unchanged. Supplies were low. Tankcars were quoted at 12¾c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, Valley; 12¾c. to 12⅞c., southeast and 12¾c. to 13c., Waco.

Oiticica—Improved interest kept the market steady at the recent advance. Tankcars were generally quoted at 14¼c. to 14½c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery, according to seller. Drums were firm, ranging from 15¾c. to 16c. per pound, spot, according to quantity.

Olive—Active buying interest for Spanish oil from Italy and Greece continued to feature this market. Replacements from Spain were maintained at $53 to $54 per 100 kilos, drums, f.o.b. ports for March-April delivery, while the Tunisian market was higher and quoted around $60 per 100 kilos, drums, c. and f. New York, bringing the cost above Spanish oil laid down here. Demand in the local market was spotty with prices unchanged at $2.35 to $2.40 per gallon, drums, duty paid, exwarehouse as to quantity.

Peanut—Crude oil was stronger with sales at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined oil was boosted to 17¾c., tankcars, New York basis.

The Department of Agriculture raised price supports for the 1961 peanut crop to national average of $221 per ton from $201.24 last year and a deduction of $9 per ton from the 1960 suport for inspection, storage and other costs. To be eligible for price suport a producer must comply with his 1961 peanut crop acreage.

—Continued on page 60

Cottonseed Crush: January

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during January and December, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follows:

Cottonseed

	Tons	
	January	December
Receipts at mills[1]	226,600	*611,500
Crushed or used	666,900	*612,900
Stocks at mills	1,964,300	*2,404,600

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	223,800,000	*205,800,000
Stocks at mills	60,300,000	*46,300,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	309,800	*287,600
Stocks at mills	227,200	*197,800

Hulls

	Tons	
Produced	155,100	*138,700
Stocks at mills	87,700	*72,200

* Revised.
[1] Net receipts for each state are derived from the quantity of seed crushed and the net changes in stocks.

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Coatings Materials

Dicyclohexyl phthalate will be boosted 1½ cents on April 1, according to two leading producers. The new price is reported to be the result of a similar boost in the listings for cyclohexanol. The new carlot price will be 49½ cents a pound. This is reported to be the only price change for the phthalate esters that is scheduled for April. The esters are enjoying a rare moment of supply/demand balance but its equilibrium has been achieved at the expense of reduced demand, sources report.

Nitrocellulose demand is also in a slight spiral. An accurate indication of demand for nitrocellulose is found in the federal index of business conditions. Sources say that the activity in the nitrocellulose market is almost an exact duplicate of the overall rate of business. The index is currently 10 points below the norm for this time of the year. Nitrocellulose producers peg their business at about the same point.

Prime pigments continued to feature little more than routine interest. Antimony compounds are reported to moving well, with one report to the effect that foreign quotations on antimony metal were tending toward higher levels. Domestic prices are at the same levels as in previous weeks.

April 1 Price Advances
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, 1½c. per lb.

Natural resins were reported moving well for the week. Copal gums were quoted slightly higher for some grades. Philippine copal gum, pale nubs and chips are 1 cent a pound higher in range while the price spread on Manila copal gum (DBB) was widened to 24½ cents to 28 cents a pound.

The market for Argentine casein failed to regain its lost ground for the week. Listings for best quality, 30 mesh, are in the range of 16½ cents to 17 cents with Polish casein at about 16½ cents. Supplies in this predominantly buyers market remain more than ample.

Prime Pigments

Antimony Compounds—While foreign quotations for antimony metal are reported to be tending toward higher levels, domestic prices for both metal and compounds are said to firm and unchanged. Trade sources report that the tone of the market continues to be firm despite some unevenness in the rate of shipments. They add that conditions for the compounds are presently about the same as in previous weeks, generally routine.

Cobalt Oxide—As with antimony, sources report that the market for cobalt is about normal for the reduced level of business. Listings are firmly established with shipments from primary sources reported to be uninterrupted.

Lead Pigments—Here as well as with most of the prime pigments the market continues routine. White lead shipments in 1960 totaled 12,083 short tons, with lead content at 9,666 short tons. Shipments of white lead in oil was reported at 2,926 short tons and had a lead content of 2,087 short tons.

Titanium Dioxide—West Germany is the center of much titanium activity. One German outfit has pushed back on the on stream target date of its new 18,000 tons a year plant in Hamburg. Revised date is for some time in early 1962.

The biggest titanium producer in W. Germany is expected to push capacity from 70,000 to 80,000 tons a year by the end of 1961. Production at still another plant is approaching the 50,000 tons a year mark.

Lacquer Materials

Nitrocellulose—Business conditions are off about ten percent in nitrocellulose operations, reflecting the general decline in overall business conditions throughout the country. Trade sources point out that an accurate indication of the nitrocellulose market is reflected in the Federal index of business conditions. Currently the index is ten percent or so below the levels reported for the same period last year.

Listings for nitrocellulose are reported to be unchanged with demand only routine. Improvement is expected with the upturn in business activity some time later in the second or third quarter.

Plasticizers — Dicyclohexyl phthalate prices will be advanced 1½c. per pound on April 1, according to two leading producers. The new car lot price will be 49½c. per pound, with less than carlot shipments at 51c. The price boost is reported to be the result of a similar price boost on cyclohexanol, which is also scheduled to go into effect on April 1. Sources report that the dicyclohexyl price change is the only one slated for April 1.

Market conditions for the phthalate esters continues to hold the pattern established over the past few weeks. Supplies are reported to be catching off to a somewhat lagging demand. The outlook for the next few weeks is a matter for conjecture but producers are keeping their fingers crossed.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 18, 1960
104.55	104.55	104.56	103.03

For Current Prices see page 9

Natural Resins

Gums—Two price changes are reported for the week. Philippine copal gum, pale nubs and chips are newly quoted at 23¼c. to 27c. a pound. The old price was 23¾c. to 26c. a pound. Also coming in for a reduction was Manila copal gum, DBB grade. The new price is 24½c. to 28c. a pound, as against the old listing of 25c. to 28c. a pound.

Shellac—Industrial demand as well as most retail sources are reported to be routine at this time. Listings are reported to be at the same levels as in previous weeks, unchanged. Shipments from primary markets are reported to be arriving on schedule. Sources anticipate some improvement in the next few months.

Miscellaneous

Casein—The market for imported casein continues to reflect the lack of consumer interest as well as mounting supplies. Prices slipped a few notches on the basis of closing prices Friday. Interest at this time is said to be focused on French casein where traders estimate large production. The possibility that French casein may attempt to undersell Argentine and Polish material was underscored by at least one trade source.

However, a reputation for inferior quality control plagues French casein. A few years ago, French casein was placed on the market with disappointing results. Traders found that despite a slight price-edge, the quality of the French material was not up to the quality of comparable Argentine material. French casein is reported at 16c. per pound, exdock, basis.

Australian casein production is reported to have ended its production season. Again, some Australian material is reported floating around and is being offered a price that are under current market quotations.

Polish casein is reported being quoted in the range of 16c. per pound, although there is an unconfirmed report that Polish casein is being offered on the basis of May or later shipment only.

Argentine casein was fractionally lower for the week. Prices on Friday were reported in the range of 16½c. per pound. Despite the lower quotations, consumer interest is reported to be virtually nonexistent. Some large purchases were reported in the Argentine but sources report that buying confined to certain houses that are apt to take positions on the market. The basic problem remains the lack of consumer interest, mounting stocks and the prospect of increased production from world-wide sources.

Naval Stores

USDA reports that sales of gum naval stores for week ending March 10 were set at 3,530 drums equivalents, compared to 1,950 drums in the previous week. Sales drums, WW, $15.35 to $16.50; WG, $14.50 to $16.25, mostly $14.50 to $15.00; N, $13.75; M and below, $14.10 to $14.50.

Coatings Materials

Tank cars, M and below, $13.80. Bags, M and below, $13.75. Sales FAS ports, drums, prompt delivery, WW, $14.37 to $16.80, mostly $14.37 to $16.00.

Turpentine sales were reported at 24,000 gallons, off from the whopping 127,820 gallons reported for the previous week. Tank car prices held in the range of 48c. to 50c. per gallon.

The average price paid producers for commercial pine gum for the week was reported at $38.70 per barrel. Receipts of 700 barrels were estimated to be 250 barrels more than the same week last year.

A program continuing the price support for gum naval stores during 1961 was announced last week by the US Department of Agriculture. The 1961 support level will be $28.98 per standard barrel of pine gum, processed basis.

The support level per standard level of gum will remain fixed throughout the calendar year 1961. The initial rates for rosin and turpentine will be announced at a later date. Thereafter, the rates applied to turpentine and rosin may be revised from time to time at the discretion of the Commodity Credit Corporation but the announced support level per standard barrel of gum will be maintained.

Under the 1960 program, 2,355 drums of rosin and 35,237 barrels of gum turpentine were put under loan, of which 1,477 drums of rosin and 162 barrels of turpentine were redeemed. The remainder will be subject to redemption through June 30, 1961. Meanwhile, CCC owns no turpentine or rosin stocks.

In addition to the seven gum naval stores producing states in the south, USDA reports that production in Texas is expected to start some time in 1961.

Coatings Materials Briefs

DUST-PROOF PAINT: A vinyl-urethane paint has been selected as the protective finish for the Grumman "Ag-Cat," a crop-dusting aircraft. Produced by Carroll Products, Inc., Farmingdale, N.Y., the new coating is reported to have excellent chemical resistance and weatherability. Described as a two-part solvent system—polyisocyanate and modified vinyl chloride acetate copolymer—crosslinking of the systems converts the thermoplastic vinyl resin to a thermosetting material. Besides its use on the aircraft, the company lists varied applications such as, processing equipment, tanker linings and boat decks.

PAINT OFFERS A WAY OUT: An aluminum foil-based paint that offers "a way out" for hot rod enthusiasts and customerizers has been developed by Dobeckmun Company, a division of Dow Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio. "Metalflake" is composed of minute particles of aluminum foil and is available in six basic colors. The company reports that the particles create a luminous, three-dimensional effect, that will not tarnish or lose its color.

POLYPROPYLENE POST SCRIPTS: Tennessee Eastman Company, Kingsport, Tenn., has added a few post scripts to its announcement of a month ago on its new polypropylene production (OPD, 2/20/61). The company has the two plants —one a commercial facility at Longview, Tex., and the other a pilot plant at Kingsport. The two units employ different processes.

The Longview plant is slated to supply domestic customers primarily. The Kingsport pilot facility employs a catalyst that yields what Eastman describes as "a stereosymmetric polymer that can be sold either in the US or abroad." Eastman expects to obtain additional patent coverage for both processes.

Additive Makers Ask

—Continued from page 3

forcement of the law against some three thousand additives still undergoing safety tests by the end of last week.

The house had passed the Harris extension bill, HR 3980 earlier in the week, and chairman Lister Hill was sounding out his senate labor committee members on the advisability of dispensing with hearings and bringing the matter directly to the senate floor for a vote.

In any event it appeared certain that the bill would be in the hands of President Kennedy for his signature this week, which will be the signal for the FDA announcement of the requirements to be met in order to obtain a further extension of the effective date of the law.

The bill permits FDA to suspend application of the law to additives that were in use prior to January 1, 1958, until June 30, 1964.

FDA plans to continue the present informal suspension of enforcement for about two months by which time it expects that everyone who desires a longer period of time in which to complete tests for safety on their products will have filed their applications for approval. The agency will assume that if no application for further extension is filed, none is desired, in which case the requirements of the law will be brought into play.

Blanket Extensions Not Contemplated

Officials insist that no blanket extensions are contemplated, but each application will be considered and acted upon separately. Some applications, like those relating to adhesives or synthetic flavorings, however, may cover hundreds of products. The period of extensions granted will vary according to the time estimated to be needed to complete test work.

The house passed the Harris bill to extend the law for another forty months in rapid fire order. After a brief hearing before the rules committee on Monday, the bill was cleared for house consideration and called for passage the next day. It was voted through unanimously after only a minimum of debate during which the sponsors explained the necessity of extending the law to avoid creating chaos in the food processing industry.

A companion bill, HR 4662, permitting similar extensions to be granted in the case of nematocides, plant regulators, defoliants and dessicants under the Miller pesticide law, is expected to be taken up by the house and passed this week. The senate agriculture committee last week reported an identical bill.

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AMYL ALCOHOL—2 cks, Gehrig Hoban, Rotterdam
ANILINE DYES—23 dms, Carbic Hoechst Corp, Rotterdam
36 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremerhaven
14 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
48 dms, Rotterdam
ANIMAL CHARCOAL—1,200 bgs, National Sugar Refining Corp, Glasgow
ANNATTO SEED—200 bgs, N H Koenstales & Co, Kingston
300 bgs, Dorf International, Kingston
100 bgs, Moraine Chemical Co, Kingston
ANTIMONY—4 dms, C B Hull Co, Hull
7 dms, American Smelting & Refining Co, Hull
340 cks, Hull
ANTIMONY OXIDE—179 bgs, Antwerp
ANTIMONY REGULUS—393 cs, Metal Chemical Commercial Co, Rijeka
150 cs, Indussa Corp, Antwerp
ARABIC GUM—52 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Lagos
ARSENIC, METALLIC—50 dms, Kolon Trading Co, Gothenburg
ASCORBIC ACID—5 cks, D O B B Pharmacal Co, Havre
BARIUM CHLORIDE—330 bgs, Rotterdam
BARIUM SULFATE—348 cs, Picker X-Ray Corp, London
BEESWAX—198 bls, Koster Keunen, Djibouti
25 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
205 blks, Wm Diehl & Co, Djibouti
93 bgs, International Commodities Corp, Valparaiso
60 bls, W J Byrnes, Asuncion
55 bgs, R Weinstein, Valparaiso
74 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining Corp, Port Au Prince
250 bgs, Hamburg
98 bbls, Cap Haitien
69 bgs, Puerto Plata
BENZOIN GUM—42 bdls, Meer Corp, Singapore
BRONZE POWDER—21 dms, J E Bernard, Bremen
BURDOCK ROOT—5 bls, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
CALCIUM CARBONATE—1,800 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Hull
1,200 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
3,420 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE—600 dms, Yokohama
CALCIUM NITRATE—500 bgs, McKesson & Robbins, Oslo
CAMPHOR OIL—20 dms, D W Hutchinson & Co, Yokohama
25 dms, Ungerer & Co, Keelung
CAMPHOR POWDER—70 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Keelung
CAMPHORIC ACID—2 kgs, Middlesbrough
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Star Coffee Co, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
200 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Rotterdam
CARBON, ACTIVATED—125 bgs, Connor Engineering Corp, London
CASEIN—1,500 bgs, H A H Behrens, Buenos Aires
2,000 bgs, F C Gerlach, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, P A Dunkel, Buenos Aires
10,578 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
9,609 bgs, A J Mills & Co, New Plymouth
4,542 bgs, J R Spellacy, Melbourne
2,000 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Melbourne
2,000 bgs, Buenos Aires
CASHEW NUT SHELL LIQUID—98 tons, Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co, Mangalore
112 tons, Cochin
CASSIA—250 bls, Van Norden & Co, Saigon
258 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR OIL—155 tons, Anderson Clayton & Co, Basrah
300 tons, Woodward & Dickerson, Salvador
250 tons, Salvador
CEDRON OIL—4 dms, E Buschoff, Asuncion
CELERY SEED—85 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Bombay
85 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Bombay
340 bgs, Louis Furth, Bombay
348 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Bombay
255 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—700 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Naples
2,200 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
2,000 bgs, Bordeaux
CINNAMON BARK—349 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Mombasa
87 bgs, C Czarinkow, Mombasa
228 bgs, Frank Fehr & Co, Mombasa
CINNAMON QUILLS—125 bls, Max Van Pels, Colombo
CITRIC ACID—19 dms, Chas Pfizer & Co, Cristobal
14 bgs, Chas Pfizer & Co, Cristobal
CITRONELLA OIL—25 dms, Fuh Ying Trading Co, Keelung
100 dms, George Uhe Co, Keelung
70 dms, L A Champon & Co, Keelung
CLAY, BALL—994 bgs, United Clay Mines Corp, Avonmouth
CLAY, CHINA—300 bgs, Anglo American Clays Corp, Avonmouth
CLOVE OIL—15 dms, George Lueders & Co, Tamatave
CLOVER, RED—13 bls, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
COBALT OXIDE—250 cks, Antwerp
COBALT POWDER—12 dms, C Hardy, Havre
COCONUT OIL—750 tons, Zamboanga
CODLIVER OIL—40 dms, Arista Oil Products Corp, Aalesund
2 dms, East Coast Intercontinental Corp, Kristiansund
COMFREY ROOT—10 bls, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
CORN OIL—201 tons, Bunge Corp, Antwerp
CORN SILK—7 bls, Meer Corp, Rijeka
25 bls, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
CORN STARCH—1,792 bgs, Rotterdam
5,600 bgs, Antwerp
352 bgs, Capetown
CUTTLEFISH BONE—100 cs, Kobe
DAMMAR GUM—128 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
35 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
DEGRAS—50 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Bremen
108 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Antwerp
78 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Genoa
53 dms, Malmstrom Chemical Corp, Port Adelaide
70 dms, Port Adelaide
DEXTRIN—1,570 bgs, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
2,830 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Rotterdam
550 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
1,200 bgs, Rotterdam
DIACETYL—4 cs, Dorf International, Rotterdam
20 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
7 cs, H A Gogarty, Rouen
DIVI DIVI—963 seroons, Chemical Bank, Ciudad Trujillo
EARTH COLORS—814 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Famagusta
1,760 bgs, United Ultramarine & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
ELEMI GUM—38 cs, O G Innes Corp, Manila
EUCALYPTUS OIL—28 dms, Fries Bros, Sydney
FENNEL SEED—111 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
222 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
111 bgs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Rotterdam
82 bgs, M J Golombeck, Bombay
FIR NEEDLE OIL—30 cs, International Flavors & Fragrances Inc, Bremen
FISHLIVER OIL—3 dms, Arista Oil Products Corp, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—133,589 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Puerto La Cruz
137,689 bbls, Royal Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
99,426 bbls, American Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
114,102 bbls, New England Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
135,581 bbls, Signal Oil & Gas Co, Las Piedras
120,526 bbls, Humble Oil Co, Las Piedras
250,158 bbls, Humble Oil Co, Aruba
193,546 bbls, Humble Oil Co, Amuay Bay
FURFURAL—893 tons, E I Dupont De Nemours & Co, La Romana
GALL—3 cks, Wilson & Co, Timaru
4 dms, International Packers Ltd, Melbourne
4 bbls, Cosmos Shipping Co, Brisbane
2 dms, Wilson & Co, Port Adelaide
4 dms, J M Rodgers, Melbourne
GELATIN—200 bgs, B Young, Antwerp
700 bgs, First National Boston, Hamburg
331 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Antwerp
100 cks, Havre
GERMANIUM OXIDE—80 cs, Antwerp
GINGER—160 bgs, East India Trading Co, Cochin
240 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
80 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Cochin
60 bgs, A G Dunn, Kingston
60 bgs, Louis Furth, Kingston
56 bgs, Binging Trading Corp, Kingston
172 bgs, Meer Corp, Kingston
60 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Kingston
160 bgs, M J Golombeck, Alleppey
70 bgs, A A Sayia, Alleppey
488 bgs, Cochin
GLUE, BONE—350 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Antwerp
GLUTAMIC ACID—20 dms, Gyma Lab, Dunkirk
GUAR GUM—400 bgs, Wedeman & Godknecht, Genoa
GYPSUM, CRUDE—10,023 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HENNA LEAVES—65 bls, Bombay
HORSE TAIL RUSH—3 bls, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
HYDROGEN SULFIDE—5 btls, Matheson Co, Hamburg
IODINE, CRUDE—120 dms, Bunge Corp, Yokohama
IPECAC ROOT—5 bgs, Meer Corp, Cristobal
ISO-DECANOL—498 tons, Chemical Manufacturing Co, West Hartlepool
ISO-OCTANOL—404 tons, Chemical Manufacturing Co, West Hartlepool
JUNIPER OIL—2 cs, Fleuroma Inc, Rijeka
KARAYA GUM—675 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bombay
609 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
186 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
61 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
KELPMEAL—180 bgs, N K M Importing Co, Kristiansund
40 bgs, East Coast Intercontinental Corp, Kristiansund
300 bgs, Coleman International Co, Dublin
KOLA NUTS—297 bgs, Lagos
LABDANUM GUM—36 dms, Barcelona
LACTOSE—5 dms, Gyma Lab, Bremerhaven
110 bgs, Rotterdam
10 dms, Rotterdam
LAUREL LEAVES—127 bls, Izmir
LAVANDIN OIL—40 bbls, George Uhe Co, Marseille
10 bbls, Ungerer & Co, Marseille
LAVENDER OIL—56 dms, W J Byrnes, Santander
LAVENDER OIL, SPIKE—5 dms, L A Champon & Co, Barcelona
LEAD, WHITE—20 bgs, Aceto Chemical Co, Rotterdam
LEMONGRASS OIL—78 dms, Volkart Bros, Cochin
30 dms, George Uhe Co, Cochin
11 dms, Maywood Chemical Works, Cochin
LIME OIL—2 cms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
LIVER CONCENTRATE—11 dms, Wilson & Co, Buenos Aires
LIVER PASTE—4 dms, Reheis Co, Montevideo
LIVER POWDER—46 dms, Reheis Co, Montevideo
33 dms, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Buenos Aires
LIVER, WHOLE DRIED—15 dms, Cosmos Shipping Co, Buenos Aires
LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Genoa
50 bgs, H O'Connel, Genoa
74 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Genoa
10 bgs, Meer Corp, Genoa
100 bgs, Meer Corp, Palma de Mallorca
200 bgs, Lisbon
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—181 dms, American Dyewood Co, Kingston
MACE—57 cs, K H Landes & Co, Singapore
MAGNESITE—400 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Rotterdam
1,200 bgs, Cochin
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE — 50 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Genoa
70 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Antwerp
MANDARIN OIL—10 cs, Messina
MELAMINE—440 bgs, Yokohama
MENTHOL—83 cs, Vicks Chemical Co, Santos
150 cs, Mitsui & Co, Santos
MERCURIC OXIDE, RED—2 cs, E T Browne Drug Co, Southampton
MERCURY—150 flks, Leghorn Trading Co, Leghorn
MINERAL OIL—250 bbls, Humble Oil Co, Marseille
MOLASSES—555 tons, Pacific Molasses Co, Salaverry
MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID—80 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Hamburg
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—300 dms, E S Thomas & Co, Rotterdam
MUSK, ARTIFICIAL—17 dms, Roure-Dupont Inc, Rotterdam
MUSTARD SEED—300 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Copenhagen
200 bgs, Copenhagen
NAPHTHALENE—180 bgs, Plastic & Coal Chemical Corp, Middlesbrough
1,307 bgs, Witco Chemical Co, Middlesbrough
296 bgs, Koppers Co, Middlesbrough
223 bgs, J N Forker, Middlesbrough
333 bgs, Koppers Co, Avonmouth
333 bgs, J N Forker, Avonmouth
809 bgs, Koppers Co, Hull
301 bgs, Witco Chemical Co, Hull
500 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Rotterdam
805 bgs, J N Forker, London
4,850 bgs, Rotterdam
3,606 bgs, Antwerp
NAPHTHOQUINONE—400 bgs, M W Hardy & Co, Kobe
NITROGEN MEAL—715 bgs, Martin Baer & Co, Piraeus
NUTMEG—72 bgs, National City Bank, Rotterdam
22 bgs, Catz American Co, Port of Spain
140 bgs, K H Landes & Co, Singapore
225 bgs, Rotterdam
OAKMOSS—89 bls, Givaudan Corp, Rijeka
OLIVE OIL—50 dms, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Seville
242 dms, Gem Packing Corp, San Feliu de Guixols
97 dms, S M Wolf Co, San Feliu de Guixols
97 dms, M De Rosa, San Feliu de Guixols
48 dms, Aroma Food Corp, San Feliu de Guixols
ORANGE OIL, BITTER—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
ORANGE OIL, SWEET—40 dms, Stuart & Co, Port Matias de Galvez
ORANGE PEEL—329 bgs, Meer Corp, Cap Haitien
304 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Cap Haitien
OREGANO—120 bgs, K H Landes & Co, Piraeus
PALO SANTO OIL—4 dms, Rotterdam
PANCREATIN—32 dms, Copenhagen
PAPAIN—60 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Mombasa
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, J Weinstein, Alicante
100 bgs, A A Sayia, Alicante
100 bgs, J Rossi, Alicante
25 bgs, H Schlichting, Alicante
100 bgs, A Beckman, Alicante
600 bgs, Kalamazoo Spice Extraction Co, Rijeka
1,000 bgs, Brown Bros, Istanbul
300 bgs, Glidden Co, Hamburg
1,656 bgs, Istanbul
650 bgs, Casablanca
PARSLEY LEAVES—200 bbls, National City Bank, Istanbul
PATCHOULI OIL—1 dm, Alpine Aromatics, Singapore
PENTAERYTHRITOL—10 dms, Frank Samuel & Co, Hamburg
PEPPER, BLACK—210 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
140 bgs, Atlanta Textile Corp, Singapore
160 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Alleppey
160 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Alleppey
160 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
160 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Cochin
80 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Cochin
320 bgs, Cochin
PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, Louis Furth, Kobe
200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Yokohama
499 bgs, M J Golombeck, Iskenderun
100 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Kobe
100 bgs, Louis Furth, Yokohama
100 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Moji
100 bgs, Yokohama
620 bgs, Lagos
PEPPER, WHITE—70 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—355 tons, International Selling Corp, Marseille
PETIT GRAIN OIL—36 dms, J M Rodriguez, Asuncion
5 dms, E Buschoff, Asuncion
33 dms, Asuncion
PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 97,608 bbls, Vickers Petroleum Co, La Salina
227,748 bbls, Pure Oil Co, Maracaibo
108,984 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
79,932 bbls, Humble Oil Co, Amuay Bay
a-PICOLINE—116 dms, Rotterdam
PIMENTO LEAF OIL—1 dm, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Mitsubishi Corp, Yokohama
100 dms, F B Wilcon Co, Yokohama
POPPYSEED—50 bgs, Star Coffee Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Hoger Corp, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Sokol & Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
700 bgs, Hoger Corp, Izmir
300 bgs, R J Spitz, Gdynia
300 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Gdynia
750 bgs, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Izmir
POTATO STARCH—230 bgs, American Key Products, Rotterdam
1,200 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Aarhus
480 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
PROCAINE—20 dms, Gyma Lab, Rotterdam
PROPYLTHIOURACIL—1 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
PRUSSIAN BLUE—45 dms, Tar Residuals Inc, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED, HUSKS—142 bgs, P L Thomas & Co, Bombay
365 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—24 dms, Mombasa
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—125 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Mombasa
220 bls, P H Petry, Juna
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,938 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
527 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
2,157 bgs, Tan American Corp, Buenos Aires
RAPESEED—350 bgs, Hartz Mountain Products, Rotterdam
RESINS—70 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
RICE STARCH—160 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bremen
214 bgs, American Key Products, Rotterdam
ROSE HIPS—104 bgs, Herbarium Inc, Rijeka
RUTIN—15 dms, S B Penick & Co, Sydney
SACCHARIN—20 dms, Yokohama
SAGE OIL—2 dms, L A Champon & Co, Barcelona
R-SALT—52 bbls, W A Erickson & Co, Rotterdam
SANDALWOOD OIL—9 cs, National City Bank, Cochin
9 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Cochin
5 cs, George Uhe & Co, Cochin
SANDRAC GUM—20 bgs, Casablanca
SEAWEED EXTRACT—20 cks, Meer Corp, Copenhagen
SEEDLAC—200 bgs, Calcutta
SHELLAC—100 bgs, Calcutta
SODA, CAUSTIC—216 dms, B T Chemco Inc, Gothenburg
SODIUM ALGINATE—45 dms, Stein Hall & Co, Glasgow
SODIUM CHLORITE—40 dms, Antwerp
SODIUM CYANIDE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
SODIUM CYCLAMATE—10 dms, American Shipping Co, Yokohama
20 dms, Yokohama
SODIUM GLUCONATE—764 bgs, Baird Chemical Industries,
SODIUM NITRATE—2,000 tons, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
SODIUM SULFATE, ANHYDROUS—3,000 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Antwerp
SOAP BARK—67 bgs, Parker Trading Corp, Valparaiso
250 bls, S B Penick & Co, Talcahuano
SPERM OIL—300 tons, Tokyo Food Products Co, Yokohama
446 tons, Arista Oil Products Corp, Glasgow
SUMAC—68 bgs, Elkan River Plate Corp, Palermo
TALC—3,710 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAMARINDS—3 bbls, Port Au Prince
TANNING EXTRACT—2,268 bgs, K Schroff, Fremantle
TAPIOCA FLOUR—440 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Lome
4,480 bgs, Zilkha & Sons, Lome
1,120 bgs, Lome
1,680 bgs, Tapioca Associates, Kohsichang
2,300 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Kohsichang
TAR ACID—10 dms, International Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
TARTARIC ACID—100 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
2,700 bgs, Leonhardt & Brush, San Feliu de Guixols
TEA TREE OIL—5 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Sydney
TITANIUM DIOXIDE—800 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
800 bgs, Kobe
TRIETHYL-O-FORMATE—24 dms, Rhodia Inc, Havre
TURMERIC—160 bgs, C Czarinkow, Cochin
56 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Kingston
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—20 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Hull
UREA—800 bgs, International Chemical Corp, Yokohama
551 bgs, Rotterdam
VANILLA BEANS—13 cs, Dammann & Co, Marseille
VANILLA POWDER—40 dms, Zink & Trieste, Marseille
VETIVER OIL—3 dms, Roure-Dupont Inc, Port Au Prince
2 dms, L A Champon & Co, Port Au Prince
2 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Port Au Prince
WAX, SYNTHETIC—2,964 bgs, Moore & Munger, Dunban
P-XYLENE—3 dms, Rotterdam
YACCA GUM—156 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Port Adelaide
ZINC CHLORIDE—42 dms, Riches Nelson, Antwerp
ZINC OXIDE—2,858 bgs, Commercial Bank of N A, Barcelona
100 bgs, Rotterdam
ZIRCON SAND—1,000 bgs, Metal & Thermit Corp, Brisbane
5,357 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Brisbane
2,000 bgs, Newcastle

Los Angeles

AGAR—18 dms, Barcelona
ASBESTOS FIBER—2,596 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Singapore
CALCIUM NITRATE—36,250 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Bergen
CASSIA—339 bls, California Commodities Corp, Djakarta
COPRA—3,465 tons, Vegetable Oil Products Co, Majura
DEXTRINE—400 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Amsterdam
METHYL CELLULOSE—40 bgs, Bentley Chemical Corp, Amsterdam
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, Barcelona
PEPPER, BLACK—35 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Singapore
105 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Singapore
PEPPER, RED—160 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Kobe
300 bgs, Cal Compact Foods, Yokohama
50 bgs, Pan Asiatic Trading Co, Kobe
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—323,071 bbls, Mobil Oil Co, Krag Island
135,423 bbls, Richfield Oil Co, Punta Cardon
235,015 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Dumai
SEEDLAC—400 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
SESAME SEED—200 bgs, B C Ireland, Corinto
TAPIOCA FLOUR—250 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Bangkok
5,600 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bangkok
UREA—100 bgs, Japan American Trading Co, Yokohama
15,000 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Bergen
WAX—220 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Bremen

Philadelphia

BARIUM CHLORIDE—500 bgs, Dunkirk
CASEIN—1,260 bgs, National Casein Co, Melbourne
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—500 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
800 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Genoa
FUEL OIL—124,774 bbls, Hess Inc, Tampico
GYPSUM, CRUDE—9,017 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
NAPHTHA—101,645 bbls, Great Northern Oil Co, Naples
7,643 bbls, Mobil Oil Co, Naples
OLIVE OIL—30 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Seville
PEPPER, BLACK—70 bgs, J H Elton, Singapore
420 bgs, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—112,149 bbls, Continental Oil Co, San Lorenzo
252,064 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
120,903 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
138,337 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mina Al Ahmadi
149,198 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Bachaquero
222,070 bbls, Texaco Co, Covenas
270,314 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
119,891 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Puerto Miranda
POTATO STARCH—3,200 bgs, Aarhus
UREA—1,102 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa

San Francisco

AMMONIUM CARBONATE—35 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Manchester
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—360 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Manchester
ANIMAL CHARCOAL—960 bgs, Glasgow
ANTIMONY REGULUS—100 cs, Indussa Corp, Antwerp
BRONZE POWDER—50 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht, Manchester
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC—1,103 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Antwerp
CELERY SEED—86 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Bombay
CINNAMON QUILLS—20 bls, Rountree Agencies, Kobe
CLOVE—200 bgs, Djibouti
CREOSOTE OIL—1,800 tons, Ataka N Y, Inc, Yokohama
CUMIN SEED—100 bgs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Genoa
DEGRAS—30 dms, S L Abbott Co, Manchester
DEXTRIN—400 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Amsterdam
40 bgs, Adhesive Products Inc, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
FENUGREEK SEED—100 bgs, Volkman Bros, Hamburg
FUEL OIL—75,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Aruba
GRAPHITE—500 bgs, Pacific Graphite Co, Hong Kong
GYPSUM, CRUDE—17,337 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
MACE—10 cs, Singapore
OLIVE OIL—25 dms, A Giurlani, Leghorn
OXALIC ACID—100 bgs, P W Bellingall, Amsterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—70 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Singapore
35 bgs, Singapore
POPPYSEED—50 bgs, McClintock Stern & Co, Rotterdam
SODIUM BICARBONATE—200 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Manchester
SODIUM CYANIDE—200 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Glasgow
SODIUM PERBORATE—200 bgs, Amsterdam
STARCH—355 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Rotterdam
ZIRCON SAND—3,015 bgs, Hoyt Shepston & Sciaroni, Brisbane
1,996 bgs, Newcastle

Isocyanuric-Based Dry Bleaches Loom Larger in $26 Million Market

Producers of dry bleaches based on chlorinated isocyanuric acids and salts are hoping to carve out a bigger chunk of the $26 million dry bleach market—about $12 million of which is in household products. What they are banking on is the convenience factor and bleaching effectiveness approaching low-cost inorganic hypochlorites. Although liquid bleaches are over 80 percent of the total bleach market, the dry products have made real progress. Deepest penetration for the chlorinated isocyanuric compounds is expected to be in the industrial field. Here they find application as swimming pool additives, in industrial laundries and as detergent-sanitizers in dairies, hospitals, plants and other public places.

But a hope among chemical men is that a dry household product based on chlorinated isocyanuric acids can be developed which will be sold through one of the big soapers.

Selling Campaign Needed

It's pointed out that it will take the kind of selling campaign mounted by the major soap companies to really put a consumer product over the top.

At present a number of detergent manufacturers put out products for the household market which are based wholly or in part on isocyanurics. Probably the leader is Purex Company which markets "Beads O'-Bleach" on a national basis. Barkoline Company sells "Bleach-Tabs" in the northeast and both Climaline Company in the midwest and Los Angeles Soap Company on the west coast have household dry bleach products based on chlorinated isocyanurics.

But the current trend in household dry bleaches is apparently against this development. Products such as "Lestare" rely heavily on the use of non-chlorine containing compounds which can be packaged in water-soluble polyvinyl alcohol film.

These products are mild bleaches based on perborates and persulfates which depend primarily on hot water for their bleaching action.

Fluorescent dyes have also come into increased use in recent years for their whitening effect. These mild bleaches are usually used with nylons, rayons and undergarments.

Only two chemical firms are basic in isocyanuric acid compounds now (Monsanto Chemical Company and Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation), but sources point out that almost any large nitrogen or chlorine producing company could be considered as a possibility.

Monsanto was first on the scene, having done original studies in the mid-forties. The company brought in a pilot plant operation in 1953 and a commercial-scale plant in 1957 at Everett, Mass., where both granular and powdered forms are produced.

BLEACHES: USE

*1962	$134.0 million
*1961	$128.0 million
*1960	$123.0 million
*1959	$118.0 million
1958	$114.0 million
1957	$98.0 million
1956	$86.6 million
1955	$80.5 million

*Estimate

Source: 1958 Census of Manufactures

Monsanto makes an extra-granular type which has a larger particle size for repackaging to match the size of other ingredients in bleach manufacturers formulations.

Trade designation for the Monsanto product is "ACL" and materials are marketed as 59, 60, 70 and 85 percent available chlorine.

Food Machinery moved into the market about a year ago with a 6-million-pound plant at South Charleston, W. Va.

After a shakedown period of several months, the unit has been operating on a continuous basis since October turning out chlorinated isocyanuric acids and salts under the company's "CDB" brand name.

FMC produces powder forms at the South Charleston location and supplies granular material from a semi-works facility at Baltimore, Md.

However, market prospects for "CDB" are sufficiently bright for the firm to bring in additional facilities next month at South Charleston for production of granular material.

Current plan is to gradually phase out the Baltimore operation. The obvious nondusting advantage of the granular form makes it a favorite with consumers.

A logical third entry in the field, observers say, is Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation. The Baltimore-based firm has had a long-time, basic interest in bleaching compounds and has looked at

—Continued on page 64

GAF Draws a Bead on Wash 'n Wear

General Aniline & Film Corporation has drawn a bead on the wash 'n' wear market. What it is eyeing, particularly, is the resin-finish end of the business (an estimated 10 million pounds go into fine cottons annually).

And the New York chemical maker thinks it has just the textile finish to grab off a big chunk of this poundage.

The new material — trade-named "Ganalok A-14" — was unveiled last week by GAF and Phillips-Van Heusen Corporation, which has been given exclusive rights to the finish for use in men's shirts.

Van Heusen is so high on "Ganalok" that it is moving into high gear to market a new $5 shirt—the "Century Vanalux"—this fall which will incorporate the GAF finish.

Backed by a $1 million advertising campaign, seven models in white of the "Century Vanalux" will be in retail stores for the fall season (a total of 1.8 million shirts).

What's so extra special about "Ganalok?" Says GAF:

- It is not a resin. It combines with and crosslinks cellulose molecules, but does not polymerize or react with itself. Thus, it has a soft hand.
- It is durable. The finish is locked in the fibers and can't be washed down the drain.
- It has high wet and dry crease recovery and withstands either tumble or spin drying.
- It starts white and stays white. Thus, no "tattle tale gray."
- It withstands any kind of bleach and can't develop any odor.

For all of these reasons, GAF is looking beyond men's shirts. In fact, it believes that "Ganalok" is a good bet for fabrics used in making sheets, dresses, blouses and other cotton garments, and other manufacturers are invited to give it a try. The Phillips-Van Heusen exclusive is for men's shirts only.

At the moment, the price of the finish is a trifle high (50 cents a pound for development quantities), but GAF is confident it will come down as soon as a volume outlet develops.

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*FATTY QUATERNARY AMMONIUM CHLORIDES (General Mills Aliquats®) $RN(CH_3)_3^+Cl^-$, or $R_2N(CH_3)_2^+Cl^-$

*N-FATTY 1, 3-PROPYLENE DIAMINES (General Mills Diams®) $RNH(CH_2)_3NH_2$

*FATTY AMINE ACETATES (General Mills Alamacs®) $RNH_3^+CH_3COO^-$

*FATTY NITRILES (General Mills Alitriles®) RCN

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Lemon oil advanced in price from its previous range, $1.25 to $1.50 per pound, to $1.80 to $1.95 per pound. Dealers reported a rush of last minute orders by customers wanting to stock up at old prices. Generally speaking, deliveries against existing contracts are limited to monthly shipments up to one-twelfth of the original contract quantity at contract price. All other deliveries will be subject to the dealers' ability to supply material. In some quarters it's speculated that this rise is just the beginning of an upward pricing situation. The price had been at its lowest ebb since the late 1930's, and some West Coast producers had already appealed to the government for financial aid.

Other noteworthy occurrences during the week were an advance in lime and cedarleaf and a reduction in cardamom. Both Mexican and West Indian lime advanced 50 cents per pound, cedarleaf advanced 75 cents per pound and cardamom was reduced $2 per pound.

The Federal Trade Commission has warned cosmetic and toilet preparation manufacturers about misleading foreign origin claims for products made in the US.

The Bureau of Consultation of the FTC has requested the cosmetics and toilet preparations industry to discontinue improper foreign origin representations for domestically-made products. This word comes from the Office of Information of the FTC in Washington.

FTC says that if this is not done voluntarily, the bureau will employ mandatory procedures to obtain compliance with the law.

It all stems from complaints concerning manufacturers' promotion of products containing both domestic and imported ingredients, which are mixed or blended in the US.

According to these complaints, labels and advertising contain words, names and phrases denoting foreign origin but do not disclose properly the domestic processing as required by Rule 3 of the trade practice rules for the industry.

"The Commission's interpretation of Rule 3 is that the disclosure must appear clearly and conspicuously on the front of any package or bottle when words implying foreign origin appear there," according to John R. Heim, director of the bureau.

He said that the rule permits qualified use of foreign representation only when the products actually contain ingredients from the foreign country named or implied.

Two New York essential oil companies are supplying the transit system in Cleveland with odor-masking agents for their diesel buses. The project began on an experimental basis some two years ago and as of a few weeks ago all the city's diesel transit buses were burning fuel whose odor has successfully been masked.

According to a spokesman in one of the companies, it is estimated that 100 percent usage of these odor-masking agents in a city with approximately one million population would cost under $10,000 per year.

Besides Cleveland, similar such projects are being carried out in Canada and in New Jersey.

These odor-masking agents, however, are effective against many other types of odors.

For instance, in the pulp and paper industry, where it is being used in sulphate mills in both the digester 'blowdown' and in the recovery stage, the cost averages 10 to 11 cents per ton of pulp produced.

Other potential markets are: petroleum refineries, plastic companies, municipal sewage disposal facilities, food processors and textile mills.

Price Trends

Advanced
Cedarleaf, 75c. per lb.
Lemon, 55c. per lb.
Lime, 50c. per lb.
Reduced
Cardamom, $2 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Mar. 18, 1960
144.06	144.08	143.47	146.71

For Current Prices see page 9

Essential Oils

Cardamom—Reports have come in that this item is soft.

From its previous price, $43 per pound, it has dropped to $41 per pound.

Cedarleaf—The market is quite firm. From its previous price, $3.25 per pound, the price has advanced to $4 per pound with some listings above that mark.

When the market got firm last year, some dealers attributed it to the fact that there had been more than the usual snowfall which hampered the farmers in getting at the trees. (Most oil is extracted in New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine and in the Canadian province of Quebec.)

If this is a deciding factor then certainly this year oil will be even more scarce than it was last year.

Farmers try to produce the oil when their agricultural crops don't require much attention. Usually several farmers will form a team to go out into the woods to cut the brush on a particular piece of land and distill it.

The oil is found mostly in the branches and leaves, but often the entire tree is cut down. Then the oil bearing parts are removed by knives. The trunks, however, are not wasted because they are cut up and used as fuel.

Even the branches are used as fuel after they have given up their oil.

Cedarwood—The price remains at its previously quoted level, $1 per pound, but indications are that the overall market is strong.

Celery Seed—The market is reported to be soft. The previously quoted price of $12 per pound, however, remains in effect.

Lavender—Sales are considered good as a result, probably, of generally lower prices. The 40-42 percent material is now selling for $3.65 per pound.

The following is a list of the four main types of lavender, in order of their quality—the cheapest ones being listed first.

• Spike lavender oil. This type is steam distilled from a low species of a lavender-like herb. It is largely used for cheap soap making.

• Lavandin oil—This oil is steam distilled from a common species of lavender herb. It is used in increasing amounts as a cheaper version of lavender oil in soaps and inexpensive colognes, where fineness is not needed and cost is a significant factor.

• Lavender oil—This one constitutes the greatest bulk of the production of lavender products.

It is obtained from the herb by steam distillation. The quality varies according to the district of origin and the technique of distilaltion.

Lavender oil is widely used in all kinds of fragrances, particularly colognes and soaps.

• Lavender absolute—This is a dark green, viscous oil made by solvent extraction of selected lavender herbs.

It is the most costly of the lavender materials and is used for the finest perfume effects.

Aside from its commercial value, lavender is sometimes thought of as having medicinal value.

Tea of lavender flowers is supposed to have been good for nervous palpitaion of the heart, colic and migraine.

Another tonic that was considered helpful against nervous excitement was called Tinctura Lavendulate which was composed of oil of lavender, oil of rosemary, cinnamon bark, nutmeg, red sanders wood and 90 percent alcohol.

Lavender oil is given credit for driving

Imports Detained at N.Y.

Week Ended February 24, 1961

Black pepper, 3 lots, 280 bags.
Caraway seed, 200 bags.
Cassia, 9 lots, 738 bales.
Chillies, 70 bags.
Coriander seed, 2 lots, 500 bags.
Fennel seed, 87 bags.
Ginger, 6 lots, 1,343 bags.
Mace, 20 cases.
Nutmegs, 2 lots, 114 bags.

Essential Oils

away mosquitoes and other insects. In Spain, oil of Spanish lavender is used as a dressing for wounds.

Oil of lavandin has been used since 1940 in the synthetic aromatic raw materials industry as a starting substance.

It yields linalool and linalyl acetate which, when carefully purified, are of excellent quality. By the isomerization of linalool to geraniol and the oxidation of the latter, citral is obtained, which is acclaimed for its olfactory and organoleptic properties, in which it resembles citral from oil of lemon.

It is possible to make from this citral ionones, methylionones, nerol and citronellal by selective hydrogenation.

Lemon—No surprise to anyone in the trade, lemon oil took a general price advance.

The new range is between $1.80 and $1.95 per pound as compared with the prices that had been in effect for over a year—$1.25 to $1.50 per pound.

Speculation is that these new prices will not remain in effect a long time, that they will soon be raised even further.

One West Coast company announced two weeks ago that it would raise its price to $2.50 per pound by July 1.

Dealers reported a huge volume of sales to customers wanting to stock up at the last minute at the old price.

Lime—Both the Mexican and the West Indian oils are firm.

They both rose in price from their previously quoted price of $5 per pound. to $5.50 per pound. Mexican material, of course, is much more plentiful than West Indian material.

Sandalwood—The market remains exceptionally firm with only a few dealers here in the New York area quoting prices.

The lowest quotation that could be found is $26 per pound.

Seeds and Spices

Canaryseed — From its previous price, $8.85 per pound, Moroccan material has advanced to $8.85 per pound.

Ginger—Prices on most grades of ginger remain substantially the same as they were in the previous issue. Cochin remains around 19c. per pound; Sierra Leone, 35c. per pound, Jamaica No. 2, 32c. per pound and Nigerian peeled, 23c. per pound.

Pepper—From their previously quoted levels, both Malabar and Lampong black peppers went up. Both of them advanced from 48½ cents per pound to 50 cents per pound.

Muntok white, on the other hand, remains at its previously quoted price, 71 cents per pound.

From one of the trading companies, we reprint a good deal of market information about black and white pepper during 1960.

Black Pepper: Exports

Material exported from Singapore in 1960 in terms of tons.

	USA	Others	Total
Jan.	371	245	616
Feb.	163	187	350
Mar.	92	244	336
April	285	235	520
May	655	410	1,065
June	463	487	950
July	1,042	523	1,565
Aug.	565	1,178	1,743
Sept.	404	957	1,361
Oct	610	1,002	1,612
Nov.	878	846	1,724
Dec.	370	858	1,228
Total	5,898	7,172	13,070

White Pepper: Exports

Material exported from Singapore in 1960 in terms of tons.

	USA	Others	Total
Jan.	252	728	980
Feb.	100	649	749
March	35	488	523
April	10	423	433
May	21	445	466
June	25	346	371
July	47	503	550
Aug.	5	791	796
Sept.	38	1,089	1,127
Oct.	50	744	794
Nov.	68	561	629
Dec.	53	887	940
Total	699	7,659	8,358

Saffron—Mancha selected material has dropped in price from its previously quoted level of $22 per pound, to $21 per pound.

Mancha superior material remains at its previously quoted $19.50 per pound.

Turmeric—Alleppey material dropped in price. From its previously quoted price, 25½c. per pound, it has come down to 24c. per pound.

Vanilla Beans—A rather tense situation between the vanilla bean exporters in Madagascar and the government there has caused dealers in this country to withdraw offerings of Bourbon material.

Mexican material, however, is available, at previously quoted prices: cut material, $7.25—$7.50 per pound and whole material, $7.65—$8.50 per pound.

According to reports from dealers, the Malagasay government has temporarily suspended the issuance of new export licenses. The government did this when they found out that some exporters were charging under the official price for vanilla beans.

The government intends to withhold issuance of new export licenses until it can arrive at a more effective method of enforcing its export price regulations.

Tire Companies to Fight FTC Ban on Commissions

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company and Firestone Tire & Rubber Company say they will appeal an order by the Federal Trade Commission banning the payment of commissions to oil companies for promotion of the manufacturer's tires and other automotive products.

The FTC order specifically outlawed Goodyear's contracts with Shell Oil Company and Atlantic Refining Company, and Firestone's contract with Shell. But the ruling will also be applied to any such contracts between tire manufacturers and oil companies, FTC said.

A spokesman for Goodyear, pointing out that these contracts are "historic in the industry," says that the company will aggressively appeal the ruling.

The ruling, he notes, is "a reversal of the trial examiner's opinion rendered October 23, 1959, in which the sales commission plan was upheld and Goodyear was given a clean bill of health."

A Firestone spokesman says the order could cripple or eliminate the business of independent dealers and the company intends to protect their interests by whatever legal steps are necessary.

Barrett Gets Executive V. P.

James B. Prendergast has been appointed to the newly-created position of executive vice-president of Allied Chemicals Corporation's Barrett Division. Mr. Prendergast joined the company in 1960 as assistant to Allied's vice-president of marketing. Previously he was president of Gutta-Percha Rubber, Ltd., of Toronto.

Chemical Prices

—Continued from page 3

is far from saturated. The Netherlands, for instance, uses an average of 399 pounds of nutrients per acre.

The United Kingdom uses 128 pounds; Japan, 220 pounds, West Germany, 219 pounds. The United States uses the least of these countries, consuming only about twenty-eight pounds of plant nutrient per acre.

Mr. Pfann, in looking at the future of the coal chemicals industry, cited the growth of the steel industry, on which it is entirely dependent, during the sixties.

In 1959, he says, it was predicted that 125-130 million tons of steel would be put out in 1960. Actually, only 100 million tons were produced. In 1965, 120-130 million tons will be made and, in 1970, from 135-150 million tons.

Despite this increase, use of coke per ton of steel will decline to 1,200 tons per ton of iron in 1970 from 1,600 tons per ton in 1960.

Double-Pricing Predicted

This means there won't be an increase in aromatics from coaltar sources, he concludes. Further, with heavy petrochemical encroachment on coaltar product areas, he predicts double-pricing for such items as benzene and naphthalene.

Cokeoven operators and tar distillers will continue to recover aromatics and naphthalene, he believes, because it's not likely that prices will reach such a low state that output will be abandoned or tar burned as fuel.

What's most likely is a double price, with petroleum materials commanding a premium because of their purity.

Mr. Powers sees low-density polyethylene in the same position now as vinyls were in 1956—on the verge of further price declines along with expansions in capacity and sales volume.

It's getting so that the risks of introducing new plastics are much greater, he points out. He cites the tremendous capacity growth for high-density polyethylene, along with falling prices because of lack of ready markets.

Over-capacities in many areas he attributes to the glamor of plastics growth, which has attracted many former non-plastics makers into the market.

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Administrative Fellow, Silicone Fellowship, Mellon Institute

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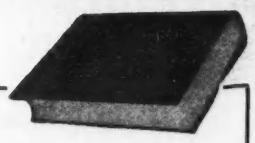

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Heading the Corning Glassworks Fellowship on the chemistry of organosilicon compounds for the past 15 years, Mr. McGregor has been granted 23 patents on silicone products and processes. He speaks with authority as he explains simply and in as non-chemical language as possible all the commercial products available—silicone fluids, silicone compounds, silicone lubricants, silicone resins, silicone rubbers, and "bouncing putty"—shows you their chemical and physical behavior—describes methods of applications in your own and allied industries.

To guide you right to the information you need, a 20-page list of industries tabulates all the known uses of silicones, a variety that ranges from electrical insulation to car polishes, from de-icing elements on jets to silicone-based paint, from water-repellent fabrics to eyeglass tissues—a variety that sees "Contains Silicone" appearing on the labels of more and more products every day.

Check these questions on dimethyl silicone fluids—typical of those answered on many products in this book.
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How water repellent are they?
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Oils, Fats and Waxes

—*Continued from page 53*

Detailed 1961 program provisions will be announced later.

Soybean—Fluctuations in beans continued to dominate the market. Crude was irregular closing slightly lower at 12¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Decatur, unrestricted for nearby shipment. Refined salad was quoted at 15½c., tankcars, New York basis.

It was reported that East Germany was in the market for 5,000 tons of soybean oil.

Tung—Lower sales of tung oil by the government created an easier tone in the market. Imported oil was lower and nominal at 28¼c., per pound, tankcars, New York for prompt delivery. Offerings continued light. Drums ranged from 29¾c. to 30c., spot, as to quantity. Domestic producers were not offering and market was entirely nominal.

CCC sold only one tankcar of tung oil at 27.10c. per pound, f.o.b. Marrerro, La., for unrestricted use last week compared with sales at 27½c. to 27¾c., the previous week. Low bids for the balance of 140,000 pounds were turned down.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter — Market reacted and closed 1c. higher. Stocks on spot ranged from 53c. to 58c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Copra — Shipments were higher at $162.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, reflecting the firmer European market.

Flaxseed—Trade in cash flaxseed underwent sharp contraction as price stability developed in both cash and futures markets. Spot transactions, while of limited total, were the largest of many weeks. Twenty cars were offered at Minneapolis, usually commanding 1c. to 2c. "edges" over the quoted level. Bids were firm at $3.05, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis.

Flaxseed crushed in February totaled 1,569,345 bushels bringing the total to 11,069,098 bushels August through February it was reported by the National Flaxseed Processors Association.

Fats and Greases

Greases—This market was stronger with tallow and advanced ¼c. Trading improved and moderate sales took place at the advance. Choice white grease ranged from 9½c. to 9⅝c., per pound, tankcars, delivered and yellow was held at 6⅞c., same basis.

Lard—Market was weak and fractionally lower. Cash lard dropped to 13.20c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow—Improved demand from soapers strengthened the market, prices advancing ¼c. Good sized quantities were moved at the higher levels. Offers continued scanty. Bleachable fancy was sold at 7⅜c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; prime was held at 7⅛c.; guaranteed fancy, 7¾c.; special, 7c. and No. 1, 6⅞c., same basis. Export business was also better. Guaranteed fancy was nominal at 8c. per pound, bulk, f.o.b. steamer and drums 1c. more, f.a.s.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Stocks were light and moved at lower prices. Trading was spotty. Meal 41 percent was quoted at $54 to $56 per ton, sacked in the Valley and $58 to $60, Alabama, Georgia, Carolina area.

Linseed Meal—Dragginess persisted in this market and prices declined $1 a ton. Poor demand from formula feed manufacturers reflected slower feed business. Country trade absorbed small quantities as protein supplement to wet corn. Only slight improvement was noted in truck business in the Midwest on the heels of heavy snows. Extracted meal, 34 percent protein, was quoted $55 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Old process expeller meal was $62.50, March-July.

Soybean Meal—Demand was poor in this market, formula feed manufacturers holding purchases to actual needs and sometimes asked for delays in shipments, clines of $2.50 to $3 were posted in most areas, greatest weakness in the Midwest. Production in the midwest was at about 75 percent of capacity, near 100 percent in the southeast. Poor margins again caused discussion of further curtailment. Meal, 44 percent protein, closed steadier and unchanged at $63 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur, for prompt delivery.

Waxes, Vegetable

Business in vegetable waxes last week was restricted to actual needs. While trading lacked volume, prices were without change for the entire list and fairly steady. No. 3 Ceara crude ranged from 64c. to 65c. per pound, spot as to quantity with Parnahyba held at 2c. more. No. 1 Ceara yellow was maintained at 94c. to 96c. and Parnahyba, 96c. to 98c., same basis.

Steady tone prevailed in beeswax. Demand was moderate, chiefly for actual needs. Crude and refined grades were firm. Other waxes were quiet and unchanged.

Soybean Crush: January

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during January and December, as compiled by Bureau of Census, follows:

Soybeans	January	December
	—Tons—	
Receipts at mills	1,130,200	777,100
Crushed or used	1,149,800	1,130,700
Stocks at mills	3,298,500	3,318,100
Crude Oil		
	—Pounds—	
Produced	418,700,000	409,800,000
Stocks at mills	113,100	92,600
Cake and Meal		
	[1] Tons—	
Produced	904,900	886,700
Stocks at mills	133,900	105,500

[1] Includes millfeed (hull meal).

GE Starts Construction Of New Polycarbonate Lab

Construction of a new "Lexan" polycarbonate product and process development laboratory has been started by General Electric Company at Mount Vernon, Ind. The additional facility is part of the new polycarbonate plant placed on stream last fall —by the company's chemical materials department.

Increased study and evaluation of new and improved production methods will be conducted in the new lab, GE says. Its facilities will also allow increased development effort on new "Lexan" copolymers, elastomers, and film.

This work will be a continuation and expansion of developmental efforts now done at department headquarters at Pittsfield, Mass. Completion of the $500,000 project is expected by July.

Containers: Dow Bids

—*Continued from page 4*

oped by Dow as well as other process and equipment developments licensed by the Conex Division of the Illinois Tool Works of Chicago.

For the production of blown ware, Dow will use equipment made by the Hoover Ball & Bearing Company of Ann Arbor, Mich. In addition, Dow has contracted with Plas-Trainer, Inc., a Hoover subsidiary, for the manufacture of certain blown ware products.

The operation is capable of producing a wide variety of products with emphasis on bleach and detergent bottles.

Grant W. Cheney is rigid packaging project director for the Dow plastics department and Corliss F. Cummins is its marketing director. Both are based at Dow's corporate headquarters in Midland.

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SPOTLIGHT SPECIALS

Stokes 150 ton Self Contained Molding Press.
Raymond Hi-Side Mill 5057; 60 H.P. and accessories.
Colton No. 540-15 Stainless Rotary Granulator.
NEW FALCON dbl. Ribbon Jacketed Mixer in 316 Stainless, 40 cu. ft.
Other sizes in stock up to 140 cu. ft. Sanitary Models.
Hardinge Conical Ball Mill 3'x8" with all accessories.

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Unused F-B 14" x 30" Two Roll Mills
Good used 2 Roll Mills, 12"x24", 22"x60"
6 Southwark Presses, 36" x 36", 14" Ram
Stewart-Boiling Press 36" x 36", 22" Ram
HPM Self Cont. Presses, 7 and 25 Ton
EXTRUDERS: NRM 1½"; NRM 6" Rubber Tuber, many others
Royle 2" Extruder; Hydraulic Strainer 15"
VULCANIZERS: 6'x16', 41"x54", 2'x4', others
Utility Rubber Stock Cutter with Conveyor
Baker Perkins 150 Gal. Disp. Mixer, 150 HP
J H Day Mogul Mixer 150 Gal. V/Cov. 75 HP
Baker Perkins 5 Gal. Disp. Mixer, 30 HP

DRYERS—EVAPORATORS

Stokes Vac. Shelf Dryer No. 138 D; (7) shelves 24" x 36".
Devine Dbl. Door No. 36 Shelf Dryer; (20) Shelves, 86" x 78".
Louisville MONEL Rotary Steam Tube Dryer; 54" x 35'.
2 S/S Acme Continuous Rot. Vacuum Dryers or Concentrators.
Double Drum Dryers of Standard Make; 28" x 60" to 42" x 120".
2 F. J. Stokes Vacuum Impregnating Systems; complete.
Bowen Stainless Steel Table Model Spray Dryer; 30" x 32".
Bartlett-Snow Jktd. Agtd. Batch Dryer; 6' Dia.; 49 cu. ft.
Zaremba Double Effect INCONEL Evaporator with Calandria.
Link Belt Roto Louvre Dryer; Model No. 502-20.
Buflovak S/S Sanitary Thermo-Recompression Evaporator Complete.

REACTORS and PRESSURE VESSELS

Struthers Wells 2000 Gal. Stainless Reactors; Jktd. and Agtd.
2 Stainless 400 Gal. Reactors Jktd. & Agtd. by Struthers Wells.
6 Door-Oliver 550 Gal. Stainless Thickeners or Reactors.
Pfaudler Glass Lined Reactors, Jacketed, Agitated from 50 Gal. to 500 Gal.

MILLS—GRINDERS—PULVERIZERS

Mikro Pulverizers up to No. 4; Mikro S/S Atomers No. 5 and No. 6.
Fitzpatrick Comminutating Machines, in Stainless; Models M, D and K.
Abbe Jacketed Steel Ball Mill; 42" x 32"; with charge of balls.
International Porcelain Lined Pebble Mills; 8' x 8'; 50 HP gearmotors.

CENTRIFUGES—CLARIFIERS

Stainless Suspended Type Centrifugals from 30" to 60".
2 Sharples Stainless Steel Model PN14 Super-D-Canters.
Sharples C27 Super-D-Hydrator in Type 316 Stainless; 40 HP.
2 Bird Continuous Horizontal Centrifuges; S/S & Monel 24".
2 Bird Rubber Covered Fume-Tight 48"; with Plows; 40 HP.

FILTERS and FILTER PRESSES

Oliver Pre-Coat; 3" x 2" Monel; 5'3" x 8' Stainless; 5'3" x 3' Steel.
Feinc Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Filter 3' x 1'.
4 Pressure Filters in 316 Stainless; 100 sq. ft.; 30" x 56".
Sparkler Filters Type 14 S 4 and Type 33 S 17.
Bowser Filter 200 G.H.P. complete with Pump and Motor.
Shriver and Sperry Plate & Frame Filter Presses; all sizes.

SPECIAL OFFERING DIRECT FROM LOCATION
CONTINUOUS FINE GRINDING EQUIPMENT
Being Removed as Operations Terminate

2—Allis Chalmers 7' x 22' (2 Compartment) Compeb Ball Mills with Meehanite Liners, driven by a magnetic-coupled 400 HP Motor.
1—Allis Chalmers 9½ x 810 Preliminator or Continuous Ball Mill; Meehanite Liners, driven by a magnetic-coupled 400 HP Motor.
3—Allis Chalmers 7' x 22' Continuous Ball Tube Mills, with Meehanite Liners, each driven by a magnetic-coupled 400 HP Motor, now operating in closed circuit with
3—Raymond 14 Ft. Double Whizzer Mechanical Air Separators, New in 1950, each driven by 75 HP Motor. May be purchased separately. Send for Prices and Details.

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CENTRIFUGES

2—Sharples C-20 and C-27 Super-D-Hydrator, 316 S.S.
1—Bird 18"x28", Solid Bowl, Continuous, 304 S.S.
2—Bird 24" x 38" Solid Bowl Continuous 304 SS.
1—Bird 32" x 50", Solid Bowl, Continuous, 316 S.S.
1—Bird 36" x 50" solid bowl continuous, 347 SS.
1—Bird 40" x 60" solid bowl continuous, 316 SS, UNUSED.
3—Sharples PY14, PN14 Super-D-Canters 316 S.S.
2—Fletcher 48" Suspended 316 S.S. Perforated Basket.
2—Sharples #16, 304 S.S., 3 HP motor.

REACTORS — EVAPS — CONDS — TANKS

1—150 gal. 304 S.S. jacketed agitated Reactor.
3—Pfaudler 200 gal. glass lined jacketed Kettles.
1—300 gal. Hastelloy B jacketed kettle.
1—650 gal. 304 S.S. Reactor with 100 sq. ft. Bayonet Heater.
1—550 sq. ft. Buflovak monel single effect Evaporator.
1—500 gal. S.S. Mixing Tank with nickel coils.
1—2,000 gal. horizontal 304 S.S. tank 5' x 12'.
1—2250 gal. 316 SS horizontal Tank, 6' x 9'6".
1—2,500 gal. vertical 304 SS Tank, 8' x 7'.
6—7500, 6000 and 2000 gal. Rubber Lined Tanks.
1—12,000 gal. horiz. steel Pressure Tank, 7'6"x36', 200 psi.
6—Stainless Heat Exchangers; 1220, 786, 536, 370, 315, 250 sq. ft.
1—24" dia. x 35', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.

FILTERS

1—#5 Sweetland Filter 304 S.S. 120 sq. ft.
1—Oliver 6' dia. Horizontal Filter, 316 S.S.
1—Oliver 5' x 6' Steel Rotary Vacuum Precoat Filter.
1—U.S. 200 sq. ft. 304 S.S. Auto-Jet Filter.
1—Hercules 400 sq. ft. 304 SS pressure Filter.
1—Oliver 5'3"x8' Steel Rotary Vacuum, vaportite housing.
1—Feinc 5'x6' Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Filter.
1—Feinc 3' x 3' Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Filter.
2—#10 Sweetland Filters, 27 leaves, 4" centers, 250 sq. ft.
1—8200 gal. 321 SS vertical Tank, 10' x 14'.

DRYERS

1—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf with 20—60"x80" shelves.
2—Buflovak 42"x120", atmospheric double drum Dryers, complete.
1—Buflovak 32" x 90" Atmos. Twin Drum Dryer.
2—Devine 4'x9', single drum, atmospheric.
1—Buflovak 3'x10' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
1—Baker Perkins 5'6"x6' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
6—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube 5'x25', 6'x30', 6'x50'.
2—Louisville 8'x50' Stainless Steel lined Rotary Dryers.
9—Rotary Dryers 34"x30', 4'x40', 6'x50', 6'x60', 7'x80', 8'x87'.
1—Traylor 30"x18' Stainless Steel Rotary Dryer.
2—Link Belt, 7'5"x25', 6'4"x24", S.S. Louvre Dryers.
1—Stokes Model 38-A Tray Dryer with 16—36" x 36" SS shelves.
2—Atmos. Tray Dryers, 16 shelves, 40"x24".
1—P&S 6' wide Apron Conveyor Dryer 48' long.

MIXERS

1—Abbe 110 gal. 304 SS Jacketed Agitated Vacuum Dispersal Mixer.
2—Day Imperial 150 gal. jktd. double arm.
1—Baker Perkins 100 gal., jacketed, double arm, 30 HP.
1—Baker Perkins 50 gal. jacketed, double arm.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm, 250 and 100 gal.
2—Steel jacketed Powder Mixers, 225 and 350 cu. ft.
1—Patterson 6' dia. Conical Blender 15 HP.
1—3' dia. Simpson Intensive Mixer.
1—2' dia. Simpson Intensive Mixer, 304 SS.
1—45" dia. Lancaster Mixer, 7-1/2 HP motor.
1—Patterson Kelly 150 cu. ft. Twin Shell Blender.

MISCELLANEOUS

3—Kinney Vacuum Pumps, 750 cfm, 1 micron, 15 HP.
2—Hardinge 5' x 22" steel lined conical Ball Mills.
4—Mikro Pulverizers, #4TH, 1SH, 1SI and Bantam.
3—Abbe 2½' x 3' porcelain lined Pebble Mill XP motor.
1—Raymond 10" vert Mill, 10 HP.
1—No. 1 Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutter.
1—#18 Cumberland Rotary Cutter.
3—Swenson Walker Continuous Crystallizers, 24" x 30' sections.
2—#842 Rotex Sifters 60" x 84" double deck.
1—#24 Rotex Sifter, 20" x 64", Quadruple deck.

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SELECTED RECENT PURCHASES

1—BAKER PERKINS 100 GAL. T347SS DISPERSION MIXER, JKT.
2—600 GAL. STAINLESS PRESSURE TANKS, DISHED, COILS, AGIT.
3—PFAUDLER 100 GAL. STAINLESS JKT. KETTLES, DBL. MOTION AGIT.
1—ALLIS-CHALMERS 5' x 5' CONTIN. BALL MILL, 75 HP DRIVE.
1—NERCO-NIRO PORT. STAINLESS LAB. SPRAY DRYER.
1—FLETCHER 30" UNDERDRIVEN STAINLESS CENTRIFUGAL.
5—F. J. STOKES #138J-16 VACUUM SHELF DRYERS, 195 SQ. FT.
6—VALLEY 36" ALUMINUM P. & F. FILTER PRESSES, CLOSED DELIVERY, 65 CHAMBERS, HYDRAULIC CLOSURE, 1000 SQ. FT.
2—DAVENPORT #3A DEWATERING PRESSES.

FILTERS — CENTRIFUGALS

5—SHRIVER 48" CAST IRON FILTER PRESSES, 1250 SQ. FT.
6—VALLEY 36" ALUMINUM FILTER PRESSES, 1000 SQ. FT.
1—Niagara #510-28 T316SS pressure filter.
1—OLIVER 5'3" x 8' PRECOAT ROT. VACUUM FILTER—UNUSED.
2—Oliver 5'3" precoat T316 SS rot. vacuum filters.
10—DAVENPORT DEWATERING PRESSES; #1A, 2A, 3A.
25—SHARPLES #AS-16V SUPER CENTRIFUGALS, INCONEL, SLUDGE DISCH.
3—Sharples #C-20, C-27 Super-D-Hydrators, T316SS.
2—Sharples #16-P cent., T304SS, pressuretite.
1—Bird 32" x 50" cylindrical contin. cent., T316SS.
1—TOLHURST 48" SUSP. CENT., T304SS.
1—Bird 40" susp., steel Imperf. basket.
5—A.T.&M. 40" SUSP. CENT., T304SS.
2—A.T.&M. 32" Susp. Cent., T304SS.
1—A.T.&M. 12" Susp. Cent., T304SS.
1—DeLAVAL #ACVO CONTIN. CENT., T316SS, 1955.
2—DeLaval #BUH Stainless hermetic clarifiers.

KETTLES — REACTORS

1—1800 GAL. T316SS REACTOR, JKT. & AGIT., VACUUM.
3—1350 gal. T347SS Kettles, Jkt., paddle agit.
1—1000 gal. Dopp Kettle, cast iron, Jkt. & Agit.
1—750 GAL. T304SS KETTLE, JKT. & AGIT., ASME.
2—600 gal., T304SS, Jkt., Agit., Coils.
2—500 gal. T304SS Reactors, Jkt. ASME, UNUSED.
6—465 GAL. T304LSS REACTORS, 150# IWP, 165# JKT.
2—200 gal. T304SS Reactors, Jkt. & Agit.
2—125 gal. T316SS Kettles, shell Jkt.

DRYERS

2—Louisville 6' x 30' rotary steam-tube dryers.
5—F. J. Stokes #138J-16 vac. shelf dryers, 195 sq. ft., 16 shelves, 40" x 44".
5—BUFLOVAK 42" X 120" DRUM DRYERS, ASME 160#.
1—American 42" x 120" dbl. Drum dryer, ASME, stainless.
1—Buflovak 42" x 90" dbl. drum dryer.
1—AMERICAN 36" X 84" DBL. DRUM DRYER, ASME, VACUUM.
1—BUFLOVAK 5' X 12' SINGLE DRUM DRYER, VACUUM.
1—Buflovak 32" x 52" dbl. drum dryer, ASME 100# WP.
1—Buflovak 6" x 8" dbl. drum dryer, vacuum.
2—Buflovak Vacuum shelf dryers: 110, 98 sq. ft.
2—DAVENPORT 8' X 60' ROTARY DRYERS, 7/16" WELDED.
1—Louisville 4'6" x 25' rot. steam-tube dryer, welded.
1—Hardinge 4' x 30' rot. steam-tube dryer.
1—Bartlett 3' x 15' rotary dryer, everdur shell.
1—BOWEN STAINLESS LAB. SPRAY DRYER.

MIXERS

1—BAKER PERKINS #15, 100 GAL. DISP. BLADES, JKT., T347SS.
50—BAKER-PERKINS #17, 200 GAL. SIGMA JKTD. MIXERS.
1—Baker-Perkins #16, 150 gal. sigma jktd. mixer.
1—BAKER-PERKINS #15-UUMM, 100 GAL. DISPERSION MIXER, 100 HP, ASME JACKET, CORED BLADES, COMPRESSION COVER, MOTORIZED TILT.
1—J. H. Day #6 Cinc., 100 gal., sigma blades, Stainless.
2—Baker-Perkins #15, 100 gal., sigma jktd. mixer.
2—J. H. Day #5 Cinc., 75 gal., sigma blades.
1—J. H. Day #2 Cinc., 20 gal, jktd., sigma blades.
1—GEMCO 60 CU. FT. T304SS CONICAL BLENDER.

STAINLESS STEEL TANKS

1—5700 gal. horiz., T304 SS, 6'4" x 24', UNUSED.
1—4300 GAL. HORIZ. T304 SS, 6' x 20', DISHED HEADS, 50# WP.
1—3300 gal. vert., T304 SS, 6' x 14', dished heads.
1—3000 gal. vert., T304 SS, 6' x 15', coils, Vac.
3—2750 GAL. VERT., T316 SS, 7' x 8', DISHED HEADS, COILS.
2—2300 gal. vert., T316 SS, 7' x 8', coils, agit.
4—2250 GAL. VERT., T316 SS, 7' x 6'3", DISHED HEADS.
1—2100 gal. vert., T316 SS, 6' x 9'10", cone bottom.
12—1750 gal. vert., T304 SS hoppers, 235 cu. ft.
1—1600 gal horiz., T304 SS, 5' x 11', dished heads.
6—685 gal. vert., T316 SS, 3' x 13', coils.

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Crusher, 2' Symons Cone, 30 HP motor; hydraulic system.
Dryer, 10' dia Swenson, st steel Spray type, with Pangborn Collector.
Feeders (7) SS contact, model FO#3AC 12" x 30" encl type tray.
Filter, Oliver Precoat 8' x 10' rotary vacuum. With mtrs & drives.
Inert Gas Producer, Kemp 1000 cu ft per hr, size 1-M1D.
4 Roller Mill, Williams "Gnome" size. Spinner, expf drives etc.
Ball Mill, Patterson 4'6" x 4'6" jcktd. 15 HP gearhead motor.
Mixer, Day "Brighton" 70 gal work cap, with 10 HP motor.

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PUMPS	FILTERS	AGITATORS	PEBBLE MILLS
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BIRD Continuous Centrifuges 18" x 28" 316 S.S. (1952) 15 H.P. Washing

OLIVER VACUUM FILTER—S.S. 316, 3'x6'
COLUMN S.S. 4' D x 65' high, 55 plates.
TANKS S.S. 304, 2500 gal. 7' x 8' new.
KNEADER MASTER—Paterson 2½ gal.
CENTRIFUGE—Tolhurst 20" rubber lined.
COLLOID MILL—Premier UB5 S.S. 5 H.P.
LOUISVILLE ROTARY DRYER 1' x 8'—S.S.
CENTRIFUGE—ATM Susp. 48" 316 S.S.
ROLLER MILLS—Ross 14" x 32" Hi Speed Ross 4½" x 10".

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4—24" FILTER PRESSES—S.S. Fittings, Wood Frames.
1—KETTLE S.S., Jacketed, 500 gal.
2—KETTLES S.S., Jacketed, agitated, 250 gal.
Ball Mills—5x6, 6x8, 5x10.
3—PASTE MIXERS, 50 gal., 5 HP.

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180,000 lb./day design capacity — 270,000 lb./day peak capacity — stainless steel tanks, condensers, compressors, etc. — COMPLETE.

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2—Tolhurst 48" Centrifugals
Suspended Basket Type
St. Steel contact parts, 48"x24" perforated basket, plow and bottom dump. Ex. pf. 15/7½ HP 800/440 RPM motor and controls.
Price . . . each . . . $4500.00
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1—Goslin Birmingham 5' x 8' Flaker or Drum Dryer.
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2—Stokes "DDS2" Rotary Tablet Machines.
2—Jeffrey 24 x 18 Type A1 Hammer Mills.
1—American 36" x 84" x 42" hg. Jack. Autoclave.
4—Ertel ¼ hp. g.h. Port. Agitators.
Ball Mills, Mixers, Pumps.

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1—40" rubber lined suspended centrifuge.
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1—Baker Perkins 2¼ gallon heavy duty jacketed double arm mixer, pressure cover, 3 HP.
1—Pfaudler 30 gallon glass lined jacketed and agitated reactor with condenser.
1—Alsop sealed disc filter model SD-12-WR-30, stainless steel.
1—Porter 4'6" double cone blender, 28 cu. ft.
4—High speed 3 roll mills 14" x 30", 9" x 24", 6" x 14", 4½" x 10".
1—24" x 18' type 347 stainless steel stripper column.
3—Stokes model 212-F, 149-C, 146-E mikro vac vacuum pumps.
1—400 gallon stainless steel jacketed and agitated reactor.
3—Sparkler model 33-S-17 rubber lined filters.

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Pfaudler 500 gal. Type ELL Glass Lined, jktd., agit. Reactor.
B&P Stainless 300 gal. size 18 DIM Sigma Blade Mixer.
4500 and 4000 gal. 316 Stainless Steel Coil Pans.
Dopp 1000 & 1700 gal. Ni-Resist Dopploy, jktd., agit. Reactors.
Swenson Stainless Steel Single Effect Evaporator 435 sq. ft.
Goslin Birmingham 36" x 24" Stainless Rotary Vacuum Filter.
Buflovak 6" x 8" double drum Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
Sharples C27 Super-D-Hydrator 316 SS.
A. T. & M. 40" & 30" Stainless Susp. Centrifuges, perf. & imperf. Baskets.
B&P size S30 TerMeer Centrifugal 316 SS.
Buflovak 6' Dia. Crystallizers, atmospheric & Vacuum.
Swenson 24"x20' jktd. Stainless Crystallizer.
Nash #9, #4, K5 and TS10 Hytor Vacuum Pumps.
Squire 500 sq. ft. tray truck Dryer.
2500 gal. Pfaudler Glass Lined Horiz. closed Tank.

STAINLESS COLUMNS
12"x20'—Packed
36"x21'—Packed
36"x17'—15 cap trays
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4000 gal. Vert. w/coils
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3500 gal. Vert. 8'x9'
1500 gal. Horiz. 6'x6'9"
1200 gal. 5'x8' Agit
900 gal. 5'x6'
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500 gal. 3'6"x8' Agit
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Trade Names Chemicals & Specialties

—Continued from page 57

isocyanuric acids and salts, as well as numerous other dry, chlorine-containing compounds.

W. H. Sheltmire, manager of hypochlorite products for Olin Mathieson, notes that the marketing of a dry, household bleach, containing chlorine, is generally accepted as a highly desirable thing.

In line with this view, Mr. Sheltmire says that "from a research standpoint, Olin Mathieson is always interested in the potential of any dry, chlorine-bearing compound, and this would include chlorinated isocyanuric acids."

Olin offers "HTH" calcium hypochlorite dry bleach in granular form to distributors at $25.15 a hundred pounds packed in fiber drums in carload lots. Price on tablets, same quantity, is $28.45 a hundred pounds.

Consumption of chlorinated isocyanurics is currently estmated well in excess of 6 million pounds annually, with uses in industrial laundries making up a big part of the market. Industry capacity is estimated at about 14-15 million pounds.

Industrial Laundry Field Growing

The industrial laundry field has continued to grow rapidly. According to the Institute of Industrial Launderers in Washington, D. C., whose member companies service an estimated 90 percent of industrial laundry needs, sales have moved up from $159 million in 1954 to $280 million last year.

It's estimated that an industrial launderer serving a plant that employs 1,000 people needs 5,000 uniforms for that account.

In this same general area, it is felt that isocyanurics have gained good acceptance with institution consumers, such as hospitals and prisons, about two-thirds of which own the uniforms and linens they supply to workers and inmates.

Since linen replacement cost forms a big expense item for these consumers, it is felt that the isocyanuric-based bleaches gain a more competitive footing, pricewise, in that they offer bleaching effect approaching the low-cost inorganic hypochlorites, but with less tendency to weaken fabrics.

As swimming pool additives, the isocyanurics offer a source of available chlorine less susceptible to dissipation by sunlight than some other materials.

For example, it's pointed out that addition of liquid chlorine to a pool at eight in the morning may beef up the chlorine content to as high as eight parts per million — Public Health Service specifies one-half to one part per million—but the effect will be dissipated by noon.

In the case of a hypochlorite, scale deposits on the side of a pool may form a problem. This is not encountered in the use of isocyanurics. Solubility is good. The materials are reported completely soluble before a drop of eight feet through water.

The 65-cent-a-pound truckload price for di- and trichloroisocyanuric acids is admittedly substantially higher than most other chlorine bleaches.

But producers feel the competitive edge will sharpen when consumers begin to take into consideration such factors as convenience of use and ease of handling, plus the bleaching properties of chlorine, the most effective sanitizing agent known.

Trade Name Briefs

BLEACHES: Hooker Chemical Corporation has been awarded a patent (No. 2,965,443) for a new continuous process of producing calcium hypochlorite bleach liquor, utilizing suspended lime and chlorine normally lost in the conventional batch systems.

The process is being made available to the paper and pulp industry on a royalty-free basis for the life of the patent, Hooker reports. Equipment employed for the process may be constructed of standard materials used in the handling of chlorine and calcium hypochlorite solutions below 110-degrees C., the company says.

DIALDEHYDE STARCH: Miles Chemical Company has added "Sumstar-190" to its line of reactive dialdehyde polysaccarides marketed under the "Sumstar" trade name. The company reports increases of 25 percent to 100 percent in dry strength using the new fiber bonding agent.

THICKENERS: Borden Chemical Company has developed a new paint stabilizer and thickener called "Protovac PV-432." The new proteinaceous material is designed for use with polyvinyl acetate and other alkaline water-based paint vehicles.

Chemical Growth Rate: 5 Percent Yearly

—Continued from page 3

sees them making a push to increase trade. However, he predicts that internal pressures will keep them from making a major impact over the near term.

Further, he believes that bilateral trade agreements with western nations, which the communists now like to negotiate, will decline because they actually restrict trade, rather than encourage it.

John D. Wilson, vice-president of Chase Manhattan Bank, painted the broad economic picture of the sixties against which Mr. Koster's chemical advances must take place.

The United States will try to grow economically at a greater rate during the next decade, Mr. Wilson forecasts. This will be done through greater reliance on government action.

Among the European trade blocs—on which the US must rely heavily for export—he sees trade barriers removed completely by 1966 in the European Common Market.

Growth Rate a Problem

Further, he believes a joining of ECM and EFTA is likely in Europe with eventual total abolishment of tariff barriers among member nations.

In less-developed areas, the key problem is this: How do you raise the growth rate? The US and Western Europe must lend a strong hand, he says, since heavy effort must be made to produce growth in capital income.

India's growth rate is encouraging, and he feels that five-year plan goals will be met. This means a growth rate of 5 percent per annum in the sixties.

Mr. Wilson doesn't expect too much out of Africa. Achievement of political stability among the emerging nations is of prime importance. It is only with, or after, stability of this kind that industrialization can proceed in an orderly way, he believes.

Dr. Ralph Landau, executive vice-president of Scientific Design Company, thinks that chemical construction will slow down in this country during the sixties because of declining profit margins and overcapacity in many product lines.

Here's what's most likely to happen in the next few years:

- Modernization of existing facilities instead of new plant expansions.
- Replacement of obsolete plants with more efficient ones.
- Shortening product development time on a test-tube-to-tankcar basis from the currently-accepted four-seven-year period to a much shorter time in order to cash in on new markets.

Europe's chemical construction growth rate in the sixties will considerably exceed that of the US, Dr. Landau says. This is because the European auto industry is today where the US industry was ten years ago—on the verge of breathtaking expansion.

With a car in nearly every European garage in the sixties, he believes, the European chemical industry will be stimulated as was that of the US during the fifties.

3M Sets Up Subsidiary, Buys Plant in Columbia

Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn., has formed a manufacturing subsidiary in Colombia—Minnesota Manufacturera y Mercantile SA—and has acquired a manufacturing facility for it in Bogota.

The plant is being modified and is expected to begin production of tapes, adhesives, coatings and sealers before the end of this year. Manuel J. Montiero, of 3M's international division, has been named general manager of the new subsidiary.

Grace Names Dep't Chief

W. R. Grace & Co., New York, has appointed Robert M. Santaniello director of process engineering in its research division. He succeeds Robert H. Lafferty who has been made chief engineer (see picture story on page 7). Mr. Santaniello has been assistant director of process engineering since 1957.

OPD Reports From Europe

German Chemical Producers Fear

—Continued from page 5

can chemical competition in the domestic market is a real worry to the German firms. They note that for the first three quarters of 1960 imports of chemicals from the US were up 43 percent to around $145 million, accounting for about 30 percent of total German chemical imports.

For the same period German exports of chemicals to the US fell 17 percent to around $44.4 million. And this proportion of three-to-one continued, according to reports from Germany. Revaluation now cuts the price of these chemicals from American companies by 5 percent.

Of course, the principal reason stated by the German government for making the revaluation was precisely to make the domestic market more competitive, take some steam out of the boom and fight off inflation.

In an election year, with pressure from America on the international imbalance of payments, the German authorities had almost no other weapons left to fight inflation, since increases in interest rates would have increased the problems of the dollar.

With a better record than most industries on prices, the German chemical firms are understandably not impressed by all these economic opinions. Almost every company statement recently has emphasized the opinion that the boom is not "overheated."

Chemical Prices Hold

The chemical firms note that their prices in the last decade have risen only 4 percent on the average while the index for all German industry is up 26 percent in the same period.

Farbwerke Hoechst reports that in 1960 price reductions cost it nearly $12 million in sales volume or 1.8 percent of total sales. Nitrogen fertilizers, a strong German export product, have been particularly heavy in recent years.

There is no doubt that the current fierce competition on the world chemical market has had a decided impact on German chemical profit margins, and another price cut of 5 percent in export prices to eliminate the revaluation effect would be a bitter pill.

Under the 1937 German company law, it is almost impossible to ferret out a company's real profit margins, unless the company voluntarily discloses its true earnings.

The law requires, in effect, that the reported net profit be paid out to the shareholders in dividends, and this means companies disclose only their total dividend as earnings. Reported net therefore is no true guide to real profit-making potential of a German company.

As a rule of thumb for the major chemical companies, German banks estimate that reported net runs between 40 percent and 50 percent of real earnings, but these estimates are too vague to allow calculation of profit margins.

The unreported profits, on which taxes may be paid, are hidden through company balance sheets in a variety of ways including several categories of reserves.

The revaluation of all French imports outside the franc zone are liable to go up in price. This is an additional reason why the French government is considering an across-the-board cut for countries outside the Common Market.

The Ministry of Finance has been proposing a tariff cut to increase competitiveness in French industry and stimulate greater efficiency. Decisions on tariffs will not be made by the French government before next month.

Foreign Trade Policy

—Continued from page 4

lar instances, but says that higher tariffs or other import restrictions are not the answer.

It proposes a system of adjustment assistance through which the resources of the government would be brought into play to assist import-affected industries to improve productivity, move into new and more competitive lines, or otherwise adapt to the problem of competition from abroad.

Altogether, the staff report proposes thirty-four proposals and recommendations for readjusting foreign trade to modern conditions. Among them are these:

- Major overhaul of the export promotion machinery, requiring as a first step that jurisdiction over all overseas commercial attaches and commercial officers be transferred from the Department of State back to the Department of Commerce.
- Export credit guarantees of the government should be reconstituted to offer American exporters credit insurance facilities at least equal to those available to competitors in other industrial countries.
- Cases of real import injury should be dealt with through a system of adjustment assistance which safeguards the economic interests of management and labor, and the defense requirements of the nation.

The adjustment process should recognize that in certain circumstances tariff increases may be necessary on a temporary basis to protect particular sensitive areas of the economy during a defined period of adjustment.

- Congress should grant the President tariff negotiating authority for a period longer than the four years provided under present law.

In addition, the President should be empowered to negotiate tariff concessions within a given percentage of the national tariff average on an "across the board" basis, with authority to determine what items will be cut and by how much in order to reach the stipulated percentage reduction.

- Trade policy should recognize the needs of American industry for raw materials at prices no higher than those paid by foreign competitors. Restrictions on imports of primary commodities should be held to a minimum to protect the competitive price position of US manufacturers; domestic programs affecting the prices of raw materials should be reviewed in the light of this consideration.
- Department of Labor should undertake continuing studies of the effect of foreign trade on American jobs. The Commerce department should undertake continuing studies in depth of the total range of problems faced by weaker industries and recommend remedial action.
- The trade agreements law should invest the President with adequate bargaining power to negotiate bilateral or multilateral arrangements with Soviet-bloc countries.

In particular, the President should be given discretion to decide whether or not to restore most-favored-nation treatment to communist trade in exchange for a meaningful quid pro quo.

Chemical Men Hit Liberals on Pollution

—Continued from page 5

individual projects from $250,000 to $600,000.

- Establishes a new office in HEW to administer the program.
- Empowers the secretary to order corrective measures whenever pollution affects health and welfare, whether or not there is interstate pollution.
- Sets up a $25 million construction fund to help hard-pressed communities that are required to meet federal abatement orders.

Mr. Thompson said that the chemical industry supports the general approach taken in S 120, introduced by Sen. Robert Kerr of Oklahoma and others, to that of HR 4036.

The Kerr measure provides for some increase in federal assistance to the states and interstate and local agencies without upsetting the present assignment of responsibilities among the various levels of government.

He said the chemical industry would not object to an increase in the annual level of grants to $75 million, but it does not favor the establishment of the $25 million separate construction fund "to reward those who have failed to take effective steps to meet their pollution problems by making them separate grants following entry of an enforcement order."

Power Extension Feared

Mr. Thompson said that the industry is concerned that HR 4036 and similar bills propose extension of the powers of the federal government to deal directly with local pollution having neither interstate consequences nor national significance.

"We question whether this approach is consistent with the request made by the President in his message to congress on natural resources," he added.

"The approach taken in these bills is to make the enforcement section of the statute applicable to 'navigable waters' in place of 'interstate waters' as in the present statute. Adequate legislation already protects navigation against pollution.

"It appears rather that the use of the test of 'navigable waters' in this statute is simply a convenient legal fiction for asserting the doctrine of 'paramount rights' for other purposes.

"The real question, of course, is not one of navigation; it is not even the constitutional question as to whether the broad reaches of the power to regulate interstate commerce can be extended to control local pollution.

"The real question is one of policy: Should the federal government intervene in this area of local affairs? We would urge strongly that federal intervention be limited to pollution affecting interstate waters."

Helium Car Contract Given To ACF by Mines Bureau

Bureau of Mines has awarded a $2.3 million contract to the American Car & Foundry Division of ACF Industries, Inc., New York, for twenty-three custom-built helium tank cars.

ACF firm was low bidder when offers were opened last month. The three bids received by the bureau were: ACF Industries, $2,300,690; Magor Car Corporation, also New York, $2,331,625, and General American Transportation Corporation, Chicago, $2,658,064.

The bureau says the new cars are needed to keep pace with mounting orders for helium which has acquired many important uses in industry and in such fast-growing fields as atomic energy, missiles, and space exploration.

Helium shipments in fiscal year 1960 totaled 420 million cubic feet and the bureau expects shipments to reach 530 million cubic feet for the 1961 fiscal year.

Delivery of the twenty-three new cars will bring the bureau's tankcar pool to 211.

Helium also is transported in bureau-owned or customer-owned cylinders and in customer-owned, truck-drawn tank trailers.

Quinine in the Stockpile

—Continued from page 3

have been invited for opening tomorrow (Tuesday).

This will leave about 9 524.000 ounces still to be disposed of. This is in the form of sulfate powder and sales of the material will be made starting four to six months after the current lots have been sold.

At the last attempted sale of the quinine over a year ago, the best price GSA could get from prospective buyers was 7 cents an ounce. The agency rejected this price as being too low.

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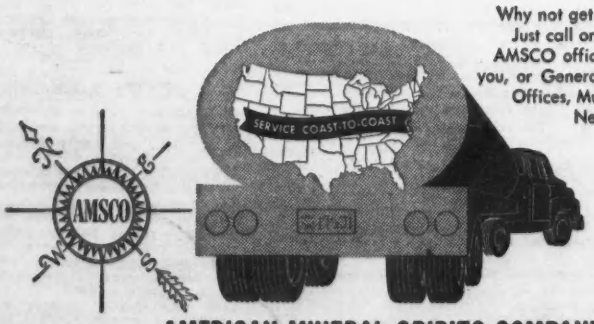

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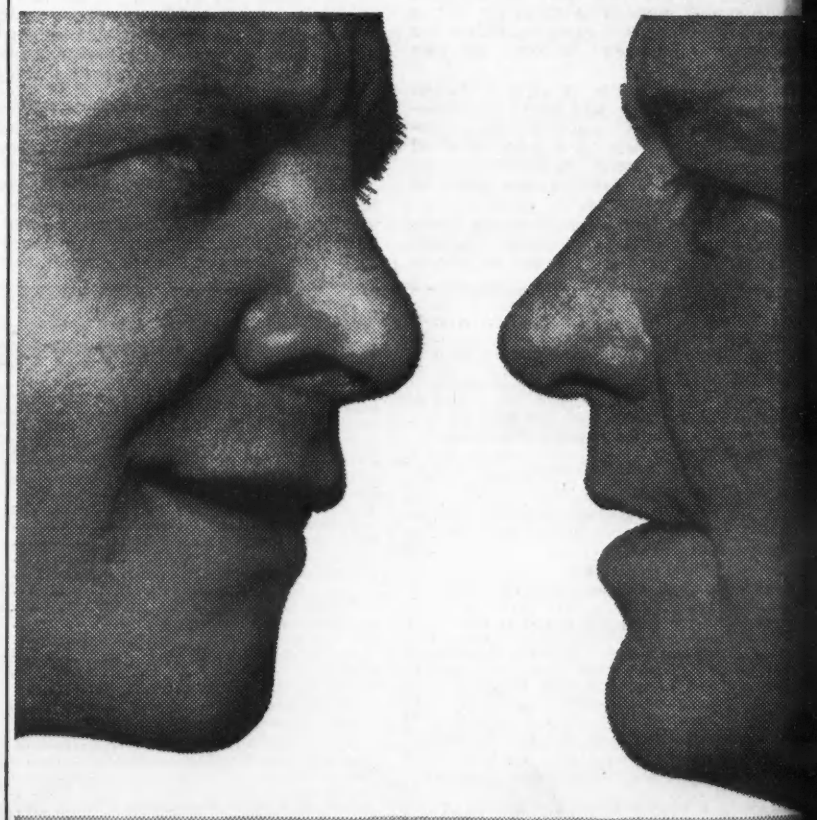

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